

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA HAILS UN RESOLUTION

OW180744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean Government said that the passage of the U.N. resolution calling for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea was a bitter setback for the Hanoi authorities in their strategy of aggression and expansion. It had also dealt a heavy blow at Hanoi's genocidal policy in Kampuchea and at its attempt to spread the war flames to Thailand, said a statement issued by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on November 16, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The statement said that the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea extended profound and sincere thanks to the U.N. General Assembly session, the ASEAN nations and other sponsor nations of the resolution and all the nations that voted in favour of the resolution.

The statement said, "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea hopes that the Secretary General of the United Nations, all countries and governments will continue to seek ways and means for the earliest possible implementation of the resolution passed at the present U.N. General Assembly so as to save and protect the millions of Kampuchians endangered with death."

The statement said, "Only after the Vietnamese authorities have been compelled to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea can the Kampuchea problem be settled fundamentally and the Kampuchean people enjoy the right to self-determination and elect their government by open or secret vote without foreign interference but under the direct supervision of the U.N. secretary general or his representative. Only after the Vietnamese aggressor troops completely quit Kampuchea can the Kampuchean people regain tranquility and live a normal life."

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE DELEGATES DENOUNCE SRV

OW190724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Stockholm, November 18 (XINHUA)--Vietnam's armed aggression and illegal occupation of Kampuchea were denounced by many speakers at the international conference called to express solidarity with the Kampuchean people's struggle for national independence and oppose Vietnamese aggression. The conference ended here today.

Professor Tokumatsu Sakamoto, director-general of the Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association, said, "The Japanese delegation gives firm support to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people fighting against the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

He added, "Together with Southeast Asian countries and peoples in the world, the Japanese delegation firmly demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Democratic Kampuchea."

Denouncing Soviet hegemonism, J. Dastidar, co-chairman of the Gano-Front (peasant organization) in Bangladesh, said that Asian countries and people were duty bound to unite with the Kampuchean people in their heroic struggle against the Soviet-backed Vietnamese invasion. The only political solution to this problem is the immediate withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor forces from the sacred soil of Kampuchea, he declared.

Pradith Vongbandith, representative of the committee for the independence of Laos, said that Vietnam is the common enemy of Kampuchea and Laos. If Vietnam can take hold of Kampuchea and Laos, it will finish off with the whole of Southeast Asia, he asserted.

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Dr. S.J. Noumoff, associate director of the Centre for East Asian Studies at McGill University in Canada, and George Hildebrand, a well-known American scholar, spoke on the role played by the Soviet Union in the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

Many delegates called the conference an historical event of far-reaching significance.

Khieu Samphan Letter

OW190728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, called for further support to the Kampuchean people in their fight against the Vietnamese war of aggression and demanded Vietnam's withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea.

President Khieu Samphan made the appeal in a letter on November 12 to the international conference in support of Kampuchea held in Stockholm. Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast the letter today.

The letter warmly praised the convocation of the conference and sternly denounced the aggression committed by Vietnam. It added that the war is not only a colonial war of occupying territory, but also a war of wiping out the state, people and nation of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese troops are massacring Kampucheans through military means and killing them by way of starvation.

It pointed out that during the occupation for about 11 months, the Vietnamese troops killed 500,000 Kampuchean people and another 500,000 died of hunger. The recent mopping-up operation launched by Hanoi is aimed at wiping out the Kampuchean people, replacing them with Vietnamese, annexing Kampuchea, making it part of Vietnam under the mask of "Indochina federation" and continuing its expansion in Southeast Asia.

The letter wished the conference success and thanked its participants.

HAIG, OTHERS COMMENT ON EUROPEAN SECURITY, SOVIET UNION

OW181225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Paris, November 17 (XINHUA)--Soviet menace is not regional but global and it should be dealt with globally, declared General Alexander Haig, former commander-in-chief of the NATO forces at an international conference on "the European security and the Soviet strategy" sponsored by LE FIGARO newspaper and LE FIGARO MAGAZINE here today.

He pointed out that the spectacular increase in the Soviet military power and its infiltration into the Third World make the next 10 years most dangerous since the Second World War.

He said that during the past 15 years, the military expenditure of the Soviet Union increased by four to five percent yearly and it represented 14 percent of the Soviet G.N.P.

The Soviet Army has 130,000 men more than before 1970, he said. The numbers of its tanks, artillery and war-planes of new generation all have greatly increased and the Soviet fleets are sailing over the seven oceans. More remarkably, he added, the Soviets have expanded their nuclear forces with the installation of SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers.

He stressed that by infiltrating into the Third World and grabbing the resources and raw materials there, the Soviets might strangle the West as a whole or render the Western countries into submission one by one.

He emphasized the inter-dependence of the Western allies and the importance of a strong and independent China in face of the Soviet global menace.

Six other military, political and economic specialists from France, the United States and West Germany also addressed the conference which was presided over by General Haig and attended by some 300 personages from France and other European countries and journalists.

Alain Besancon, research director at the School of High Studies on Social Sciences (France) pointed out at the conference that Europe was the main target of the Soviets. Donald Brennan, responsible for strategic analysis of Hudson Institute (U.S.) spoke of the negative aspects of the SALT Two accords for Europe.

French expert on military strategy General Pierre Gallois expressed his disbelief in the "detente", while General Harald Wust, former inspector general of the West German Army, stressed the importance of building up the forces.

NATO'S LUNS ON MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR WEAPONS, DETENTE

OW171556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bonn, November 16 (XINHUA)--A decision on medium-range nuclear weapons' modernization might be made at the meeting of NATO's Council of Ministers due to be held in December, Joseph M.A.H. Luns, secretary general of NATO, said in an interview with Radio Free Berlin today.

According to DPA, Luns pointed out that after The Hague meeting of the nuclear planning group of NATO, a unanimity of views on this question has been reached to a great degree.

He refuted the Soviet claim that a balance between the East and the West in medium-range nuclear weapons has already emerged. He held that though the Soviets were the first to develop modernized medium-range nuclear weapons, the Western alliance will continue its policy of detente. Even if NATO restored its balance (with the Soviets), this could not in the least constitute a reason for the Soviets to refuse negotiation, he said. "On the contrary, if we went to negotiate with empty hands, they would have no interest in this matter at all."

He pointed out that what affords much food for thought is that Brezhnev did not breathe a word about the production of middle-range nuclear weapons but talked about the deployment of such weapons. NATO is going to examine the honesty of Brezhnev's proposal for disarmament and take a public stand a month later.

West German Minister of Defence Hans Apel said in his interview with HAMBURGER ABENDBLATT that at NATO's winter council meeting to be held in December, "It will be shown that the Western defence alliance is not a paper tiger but is full of political vigour".

He added that the NATO nuclear planning group meeting held in The Hague this week has clearly demonstrated the desire and ability of the Western alliance to promote unity, continue the alliance policy, strengthen its defence power and conclude an agreement with the East on armament controls.

XINHUA CITES U.S. STUDY ON DEFENSIVE STRATEGY

OW200657 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Nov--"The United States has incorrectly estimated military intentions of the Soviet Union over the past 15 years and is now suffering the consequences." This is the conclusion reached recently by some U.S. defense experts.

The 12 November issue of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT published an article by its assistant chief editor Joseph Fromm reporting the views expressed by U.S. defense experts on defense strategy in the U.S.-Soviet SALT treaty debate. The article says: The experts are of the opinion that "the strategic policy pursued by Washington since the mid-1960's has always been based on its wrong estimates concerning the Kremlin. Consequently, the United States has abandoned its tremendous supremacy in arms and opened the door for the Soviet Union to gain a strategic supremacy in the 1980's."

The article says: "Now the United States must make an in-depth reevaluation of the U.S. defense situation. The experts are almost unanimous in the view that regardless whether or not the Senate ratifies the SALT treaty, it is urgent that a big change should be made in U.S. strategy and that the Pentagon's expenditures have to be greatly increased. It will court disaster in the next 10 years if such steps are not taken."

The article enumerates the three basic U.S. estimates mentioned by the experts which have been dashed by the Moscow moves; these estimates have led to the dangerous situation at present.

The first estimate: The U.S. policymakers reached a conclusion in the 1960's believing that the Kremlin was satisfied with a permanent strategic inferiority. Robert MacNamara once said: "There is no indication whatsoever that the Soviet Union is attempting to build up its strategic nuclear force as big as ours."

The fact is that the Russians have abandoned the permanent strategic inferiority as well as a strategic balance of forces. Instead, they embarked on a large-scale armament program and consequently eliminated the tremendous lead held by the United States in the late 1960's and early 1970's. The Kremlin is now vigorously striving to gain superiority. In the 1980's, the United States, on the other hand, is slow in responding to such a challenge.

The second estimate: U.S. policymakers held that, like the United States, Russia is concerned about maintaining strategic stability. The official U.S. theory is that neither the Americans nor the Russians would dream of producing a kind of weapon system capable of destroying the other side's nuclear force. U.S. officials also estimated in the 1960's that the Russians would accept another U.S. concept that is, the theory of "ending in common ruins." U.S. defense leaders maintained that a nuclear war would be unthinkable and consequently the plan to conduct a nuclear war has never been considered. Their sole goal is to use a nuclear deterrent to make sure that the aggressor would suffer massive retaliation. As it turned out, the Russians are not interested in the U.S. concept of strategic stability. They are now building a mighty intercontinental missile force that, by 1984, will be capable of knocking out in one stroke 90 percent of the 1,000 U.S. Minuteman missiles in a preemptive attack. Moscow is also concentrating efforts in other fields on planning how to conduct a nuclear war instead of preventing it. For example, they are pouring more resources into building civil defense to protect the residents in the event of a nuclear confrontation.

The third estimate: U.S. officials think that there is a powerful factor that would make the Russians cooperate with Washington in talks on reducing the armament race, cutting down on national defense expenditures and minimizing the danger of a nuclear war. This powerful factor is: a result of the fact that the United States is far advanced in technology and its gross national product is more than double that of the Soviet Union, the USSR would fall far behind in a limitless arms race. Washington officials also held that the talks with Russia on arms would form a cornerstone for detente between the big powers and would insure that the Soviet Union will behave. The fact is that the arms talks symbolized by the conclusion of two important agreements, have dragged on for 10 years and the Russians are expanding armaments on a scale unprecedented in peacetime. The CIA has estimated that Moscow's military expenditures are 45 percent more than the United States.

The U.S. defense planners warned about a "dangerous period" in the early 1980's. They said: By the early 1980's, the Soviet Union will gain strategic nuclear superiority. In addition to its superiority of conventional forces in Europe, the Soviet Union will also have a seagoing navy and air transport capability that can transport troops to all parts of the world. These officials held: The danger is that Moscow might, on a sudden impulse, use its military superiority to make political gains before it can close the gap with the United States in guided missiles. Such being the case, how would the United States plan to cope with such a danger?

The article notes that a new unanimous view is coming out the United States in the debate on the SALT II treaty supporting the adoption of a firmer attitude toward Moscow and the building of a stronger U.S. national defense posture. A similar mood has also appeared in the Senate. Some Senators have asked that the Pentagon's spending be greatly increased as a price for ratifying the new U.S.-Soviet arms treaty.

The article says: The recent series of policy decisions made by the Carter administration has also shown the changed American sentiment. Policy decision I calls for the use of \$33 billion to build a mobile system for MX missiles, policy decision II calls for deployment of nearly 600 intermediate-range missiles in Europe to counterbalance the expansion of the Soviet nuclear missile force in Europe; and policy decision III calls for a change in the method of U.S. participation in arms talks with the USSR from this time on by incorporating arms control policy with strategic planning as the Soviet Union does. At the same time, President Carter has also assured the Senate that, after discounting inflation, national defense expenditures will be increased by 3 percent. He also added that if circumstances warrant, he would also increase military spending.

In conclusion, the article points out: "Even if these measures were adopted, defense experts warned, the United States will still face a dangerous period in the 1980's. They said: It will take at least another 12 years to make up the losses caused by the erroneous strategic estimates on Russia over the past 15 years."

BEIJING RADIO CALLS BREZHNEV'S 'PEACE PROPOSAL' TRAP FOR EUROPE

OW192131 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Article by (Yin Wen): "Behind the 'Peace Proposal'"]

[Text] Since Brezhnev dished up the so-called "peace proposal" a month ago in Berlin, the Soviet Union has launched a large-scale propaganda and diplomatic offensive, trying its utmost to induce and force the West European countries not to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons. Brezhnev called on them to follow the "good example" set by him and fully evaluate his "initiatives." However, it appears that the West has not favorably reacted to Moscow's linking. The West European countries indeed have fully evaluated the Soviet proposal but do not seem likely to follow suit. To deal with this situation, in October Brezhnev sent personal letters to the heads of state of various West European countries, again exerting pressure on West Europe. Some 10 days later, Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov made threatening remarks in PRAVDA, saying if the NATO countries fail to accept the Soviet Union's new "peace proposal" but choose to oppose its good faith, then they will get a "resolute and powerful answer." Then Brezhnev again urged West Europe to respond to his proposal and wasted no time in calling on NATO to drop its nuclear weapon modernization plan, alleging that the Soviet Union will reduce the number of guided missiles aimed at West Europe and expressing his readiness to start negotiations at once. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko also paid a visit to Bonn for the aforementioned purposes.

What is the real aim of the Soviet Union which has prompted it to use both hard and soft tactics one after another? After a month-long debate, more and more people hold that Brezhnev's "peace proposal" is nothing but a trap set for Europe, a vulgar trick designed to deceive those simple-minded people who always easily take other's words at face value. This conclusion has been drawn from grim reality.

Over the past decade or so, the Soviet Union has maintained an annual 3 to 5 percent increase in military expenditures, while NATO's expenditures have decreased. The Soviet Union's military expenditures account for 13 to 15 percent of its gross national product, far exceeding those of the Western countries. The conventional forces deployed by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact bloc in Europe far outnumber those of the NATO bloc. After withdrawing 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks, the Soviet troops will still outnumber NATO's by 150,000 while the tank ratio will be almost 3 to 1 in favor of the Soviet side. What particularly worries the West European countries is that the Soviet Union has deployed more than 100 SS-20 guided missiles and 50 Backfire long-range bombers in its western regions. Now the Soviet Union has urged the West European countries not to take corresponding steps in exchange for Soviet action to reduce the number of SS-20 missiles already deployed or cease to make further deployment. This is designed to continuously expose West Europe to the Soviet Union's nuclear threats and blackmail. Is there any peace and security in West Europe to talk about?

Long before Brezhnev made his "peace proposal" the West European countries had been conducting discussions over what tactics should be taken. They intended to use new-type U.S. guided missiles to modernize their nuclear weapons so as to end the current dangerous situation. After study and discussions over some 2 years, they have decided to finalize their decision at a NATO council meeting scheduled for December. The West European countries' decision to take necessary steps in the interests of their own security has touched off violent Soviet attacks. This is the background of the proposal dished up by Brezhnev.

Obviously Brezhnev's proposal and the subsequent clamorous propaganda offensive are directly aimed at undermining West Europe's defense upgrading plan, insuring the Soviet Union's permanent superiority and forcing West Europe to continuously stay in an inferior position by means of the USSR nominally withdrawing a small number of troops, taking away some old tanks and replacing certain outdated missiles.

However, the intended goal of Brezhnev's "peace proposal" goes far beyond the scope of West Europe. The Soviet Union's strategic goal is to seek global hegemony, and Europe is one of the key points in its global strategy. To subdue West Europe without resorting to fighting, it has to cut the ties between West Europe and the United States and undermine West Europe's joint defense program in addition to circuitously outflanking West Europe from both flanks--the Middle East and Africa--so as to gain control of its petroleum and other fuel sources. Faced with enormous Soviet military superiority, West Europe cannot rule out cooperation with the United States in order to insure its own security. On the other hand, the United States also has to rely on West Europe's political, economic and military cooperation and support to contend with the Soviet Union all over the world. Once relations between the United States and West Europe are damaged, NATO will be dismembered.

The Soviet Union's "peace proposal" calling on West Europe not to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons supplied by the United States is aimed at undermining West Europe's efforts to establish a joint defense, sowing discord in relations between the United States and West Europe, building up its own overwhelming superior position over West Europe and forcibly neutralizing it so the Soviet Union can realize its strategic goal of seeking global hegemony.

Many people think that the 1980's will be an age of crises. There is general worry that in the early 1980's the Soviet Union will succeed in gaining strategic superiority, and the world will be in danger. It would be naive to rule out the possibility that the Soviet Union would not take advantage of such superiority to seek diplomatic and political gains.

In view of the above, joint defense in Europe, cooperation between the United States and Europe and modernization of the medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in West Europe will doubtlessly be of important, immediate significance to world stability in the 1980's.

PRAVDA SAYS STEEL PRODUCTION LAGGING BEHIND

OW200144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1551 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov--The Soviet Union will not fulfill its iron and steel production target this year as planned.

The Soviet PRAVDA 29 October editorial says: According to plan, the Soviet Union should produce over 114 million tons of pig iron, 155 million tons of steel and approximately 108 million tons of rolled steel this year. But, this newspaper points out, on the whole, the Soviet metallurgical departments have fallen far behind in the "production of steel, rolled steel and other products."

PRAVDA says: The central organs have received letters and cables from various parts of the Soviet Union asking that the metallurgical departments be urged to fulfill their commitments to the consumers. The shortage of metals has impeded the coordinated efforts of the industrial departments, especially development of the machinebuilding industry.

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The PRAVDA editorial blames the failure to fulfill the iron and steel production target on the following factors: There are existing shortcomings in both planning and management within the metallurgical departments. Factories under the ferrous metal industry have been disproportionately developed. For example, blast furnaces and oxygen-blowing converters have not been built first in some of the factories and, as a result, the large rolling mills need raw materials which have to be shipped in from faraway places. Furthermore, extra expenditures incurred by the loss of time in completing work as planned, and an unreasonable increase in freight charges have added to production costs. There have been interruptions in work coordination among many departments.

The editorial says: While steel smelted in the Soviet Union depends substantially on utilizing scrap metal, the task of collecting and transporting scrap metals has not been fulfilled at times. During the first 3 months of this year, the ferrous metallurgical industry was short about 1.5 million tons of scrap metal. The railway departments have also fallen behind in their work of transporting raw materials to prescribed places for smelting before the approach of winter. The shipment of over 5 million tons of mineral ores, 450,000 tons of smelting supporting compounds and over 200,000 tons of coking coal are being held up.

AFP CITES RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON 'SOVIET SPY'

OW191332 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 19 (AFP)--A "Soviet spy" was arrested on July 3 in the northeastern Chinese city of Harbin after having shot dead a Chinese policeman who stopped him, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said today.

The Communist Party newspaper gave no details of the identity of the arrested man but said that he had at an unspecified time in the past been "trained as a secret agent by the Soviet secret services".

The "Soviet spy" was apprehended by two policemen as he walked along the railway line near Chengzi Station, which is under the jurisdiction of the Harbin Railways Bureau.

As they thought he "looked suspicious" the two policemen Qin Yedong and Chang Shoujie stopped him and asked him for his identity papers. It was then that the man pulled out a pistol and shot policeman Qin Yedong, the PEOPLE'S DAILY said. The second policeman managed to overcome him but Qin died later after having lost "a lot of blood."

The man was led away and it was then that the fact he had been trained by the Soviet secret services became apparent, according to the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY did not say what happened to the man after that and did not comment on the case.

The story appeared as a brief report 17 lines long discreetly sandwiched between other news items concerning the maintenance of law and order and the arrests of various criminals in north and northeast China, published on the fourth page of the newspaper.

This is the first spy case involving the Soviet Union since 1974 barring a few minor incidents involving "enemy intelligence" in the border regions. At the beginning of 1974 at least four Soviet diplomats serving in Beijing were expelled after two of them were discovered, according to the Chinese version, contacting Chinese "secret agents" under the bridge of one of Beijing's main avenues.

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JAPANESE MEDIA COMMENT ON SOVIET SECURITY THREAT

Armament Expansion Advocated

OW191255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 19 (XINHUA)--Japan should improve her own ability to handle the problems of Soviet threat to her security, stressed LIBERAL STAR, organ of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, in its latest issue.

In an article entitled "Diplomatic Task for 1980's", the monthly said, "The Soviet Union has continued to increase its military power remarkably, even if its total national strength is not necessarily increasing. Consequently, the Soviets are superior to the U.S. in several military aspects." It added, "We cannot disregard, however, the Soviet movements." The article continued, "To Japan, this means that while the Soviet threat to her security has increased, the dependence on the U.S. military assistance has increased. More than ever before, Japan must now improve her own ability to handle such problems." It added, "History, however, teaches us that wisdom without power is as helpless as power without wisdom is dangerous. Japan must inevitably increase her own armaments to some extent."

Soviet Naval Expansion Noted

OW170826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, November 17 (XINHUA)--"The Soviet Pacific Fleet's visit to Vietnam's Haiphong early this month and South Yemen's Aden becoming a Soviet base should not be neglected," the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said in an editorial today.

Commenting on the present delicate change of military balance in the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean, the editorial quoted Western military sources as saying that the Soviet fleet with tenders often called at Vietnam's Danang and Haiphong recently and had improved the communication facilities at the two ports. The editorial added that it is most likely that Vietnamese ports will be used freely by the Soviet Navy. The psychological pressure and political impact on relevant nations as a result of the show of force by the Soviet fleet in the western Pacific and the Indian Ocean should not be taken lightly, the editorial noted.

DENG YINGCHAO THANKS TANAKA FOR CHERRY TREES

OW181318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Deng Yingchao of the National People's Congress Standing Committee today thanked Mr. Kakuei Tanaka, former prime minister of Japan, for the 2,000 cherry saplings he presented to China in memory of Premier Zhou Enlai. The saplings arrived in Beijing on November 16 under the escort of Mr. Shigezo Hayasaka, Mr. Tanaka's secretary.

Deng Yingchao said that the Chinese Government and people treasured these saplings and that they would be planted along the Yellow and Yangtze rivers so that the flowers of Sino-Japanese friendship would blossom in wide areas across China.

Deng Yingchao paid tribute to Mr. Tanaka for his outstanding contributions to the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. The Chinese people esteemed him and regarded him as an old friend, she said. She asked Mr. Hayasaka to convey her greetings to Mr. Tanaka and his family. Present at the meeting were Luo Yuchuan, Chinese minister of Forestry, and Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS VIETNAMESE INCURSIONS

Report on Border Provocations

OW201229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov--During the first 10 days of November, Vietnamese armed personnel again carried out armed provocations on many occasions against our Yunnan and Guangxi border areas, intruding into our territories, killing and wounding our border residents and plundering our properties. According to statistics by departments concerned, between 1 to 10 November, Vietnamese armed personnel carried out armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border on 68 occasions--48 times in Yunnan area and 20 times in Guangxi area.

Among these armed provocations, the more serious incidents were the following: At 0630, on 4 November, Vietnamese troops wildly attacked the Jinchang commune in Maguan County, Yunnan Province, with guns and artillery, destroying many houses of our border residents and killing and wounding many commune members. Following that, hundreds of Vietnamese armed personnel intruded deep into our territory, slaughtered our commune members, attacked our border guard posts and looted a lot of our property. On 7 November, Vietnamese troops again attacked the Xiaozhai production team of the Jinchang commune, in Maguan County, with artillery fire, destroying many civilians' houses. At 1820, on 8 November, Vietnamese troops fired 20 rounds of 82-mm mortar shells in the Shitou area of the Jinchang commune in Maguan County, wounding one commune member. At 2100, on the same day, they again fired 18 rounds of 82-MM mortar shells and more than 800 rounds of rifle shots against the same area.

On 1 and 10 November, Vietnamese armed personnel twice crossed the border into Fangcheng County, Guangxi, and wildly opened fire on our commune members working in the fields, killed one commune member and kidnaped one border resident.

Protest Note to SRV Embassy

OW200254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Vietnamese Embassy here today, lodging a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against their repeated violations of the Chinese territory, armed provocations and creation of bloodshed.

The note says, "On the early morning of November 4, 1979 Vietnamese troops shelled and machine-gunned the Jinchang people's commune, Maguan County of China's Yunnan Province, destroying houses and killing or wounding a number of Chinese inhabitants. Shortly after that, about 100 Vietnamese armed personnel penetrated deep into the Chinese territory, attacked Chinese frontier outposts, opened fire wantonly on Chinese inhabitants in the border area, and seized large quantities of their property. The acts of aggression of Vietnamese troops have caused heavy losses in life and property to the local inhabitants."

It points out, "Vietnamese armed provocations on the border area have never ceased. Of late, the Vietnamese authorities incessantly sent large reinforcements to the Sino-Vietnamese border, held frequent military manoeuvres, and while stepping up war deployment against China aggravated the tension there by deliberately creating more and more armed provocations. Preliminary statistics show that from August to October 1979 Vietnamese military personnel made more than 370 military provocations and incursions into China's Yunnan and Guangxi border areas, killing or wounding more than 30 Chinese people."

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The note says, "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese authorities against their repeated incursions into Chinese territory and creation of bloodshed, which resulted in a number of Chinese personnel killed or wounded, and solemnly demands that the Vietnamese side immediately stop all its violations of and provocations against China's territorial integrity. Otherwise the Vietnamese authorities should be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

BEIJING RADIO SAYS UN RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA BLOW TO SRV, USSR

OW180645 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Commentary by station commentator (Guo Ping): "A Telling Blow to the Soviet and Vietnamese Hegemonists"]

[Text] After 3 days of debate on the Kampuchean situation, the UN General Assembly, on the afternoon of 14 November, adopted by an overwhelming majority of 91 to 21 a draft resolution submitted by ASEAN and 25 other countries demanding the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. The assembly also rejected another draft resolution submitted by Vietnam and other countries supported by the USSR. This was a great victory for the Kampuchean people and justice-loving countries of the world, and a telling blow to the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists.

Backed by the USSR, the Vietnamese authorities have trampled upon the principles of the UN Charter and carried out armed aggression against Kampuchea. This is the crux of the Kampuchean issue. The key to resolving this issue lies in the Vietnamese authorities' immediate withdrawal of all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

The draft resolution presented by ASEAN and 25 other countries clearly demands that all foreign troops be immediately withdrawn from Kampuchea so the Kampuchean people can choose their own government democratically without foreign intervention, subversion and pressure. This demand fully accords with the Kampuchean people's interests and is conducive to Southeast Asia's peace and stability. This draft resolution has been approved by the UN General Assembly and is now a formal resolution. We hope the UN secretary general will adopt effective measures so the resolution can be implemented quickly.

Of course, implementation of the resolution certainly will be obstructed and undermined by the Soviet and Vietnamese authorities. They are hegemonists who uphold aggression and expansion, have blind faith in force and will not honestly follow the UN General Assembly's resolution. Prior to the UN vote on the resolution, the Vietnamese authorities had vowed to undermine its implementation by declaring that even if the draft resolution of the ASEAN and other countries were to be adopted, the Vietnamese authorities would consider it "illegal and worthless."

Therefore, to defend the dignity of the United Nations and the solemnity of its resolution, and to maintain the independence of Kampuchea and peace in Southeast Asia, it is imperative to wage a resolute struggle against the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists' acts of undermining implementation of the UN resolution. We hope the peace-loving countries of the world will continue to exercise pressure on the Vietnamese authorities in the diplomatic, economic and other fields so as to force them to observe the UN resolution and immediately withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea.

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HANOI RADIO CONDEMNS UN RESOLUTION ON KAMPUCHEA

OW161648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have regarded the newly adopted U.N. resolution on Kampuchea as "a product of counterrevolutionary company" and "a bigger error" made by the United Nations, according to reports from Hanoi.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in a statement on November 15 described the debate at the U.N. General Assembly on the Kampuchean problem "as an interference in the Kampuchean people's internal affairs". It declared that "the resolution adopted at such a discussion is invalid". The statement said that the adoption of the resolution "is a bigger error, further impairing the prestige of this international organization", than the September 21 U.N. General Assembly resolution on maintaining the seat of Democratic Kampuchea. It also expressed Vietnam's stubborn stand against the suggested withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

"Radio Hanoi" in a broadcast yesterday hurled slanders at the U.N. resolution, calling it "a product of counterrevolutionary company" and "an error impairing the prestige of the U.N." It attacked the ASEAN countries, sponsors of the resolution, as "the most truculent members of the company".

AFP reported from Bangkok yesterday that Vietnamese troops waged a large-scale offensive in Western Kampuchea when the U.N. General Assembly was discussing the draft resolution on the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

U.S. REPORT 'CONFIRMS' SRV USING POISON GAS

OW190322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Washington, November 18 (XINHUA)--New evidence made public here today confirmed that Soviet-made poison gas had been used by Vietnamese troops in Indochina.

The evidence was found by a U.S. Defense Department medical team which had been sent to Thailand and interviewed more than 40 refugees from Laos who had witnessed or been exposed to gas attacks. The team heard of 700 to 1,000 deaths.

The team's preliminary report says that medical symptoms described by Lao refugees and other information indicated that at least two or possibly three kinds of gases have been used. They are a nerve gas, a gas that causes massive bleeding, and possibly a non-lethal riot control gas.

The first two types are too sophisticated to have been made in Indochina, according to a member of the team. A report in the Washington STAR entitled "U.S. Finds Evidence Soviet Poison Gas Was Used in Laos" says today that the implication is that they were supplied to Vietnam by the Soviet Union.

The refugees interviewed by the team composed of three doctors and two others described attacks by small planes firing rockets that released red, green or yellow clouds or spraying material that left a yellow residue on plants. The plants developed small holes in their leaves but did not die; the people became sick or died. In some cases whole villages were wiped out. Chickens, dogs and pigs died in addition to humans.

The Defense Department medical team report described three types of reactions that indicated to them three types of chemical agents. One reaction was immediate bleeding from the nose, vomiting blood, diarrhea, and death within 5 to 15 minutes. Another was immediate headaches, dizziness, vision problems, difficulty breathing, coughing and vomiting and death in minutes or hours.

The detailed accounts of poison gas attacks are similar to earlier reports that Vietnamese troops invading Kampuchea are using poison gas against forces of resistance in western Kampuchea.

18 Victims in Kampuchea

OW191252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--Eighteen Kampuchians, mostly women and children, have fallen victim to fresh acts of chemical warfare committed by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

Aircraft dispatched by the Vietnamese authorities spread toxic chemicals over Bataing Sou and other places near Pailin District in Battambang Province on November 12, killing five inhabitants and injuring 13 others.

The radio said that the enemy aircraft spread these chemicals after the mopping-up operations launched by the Vietnamese invaders around Pailin City were frustrated by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. Victims of the yellowish chemicals had burned skins, spat blood or even died of fever.

The radio appealed to governments, the United Nations and other international organizations for emergency measures to stop the barbarous crimes committed by the Vietnamese authorities.

PUBLIC SECURITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR THAILAND

OW170735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--An 11-member delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security led by its Vice-Minister Lu Jianguang left here by air yesterday for a friendship visit to Thailand via Guangzhou (Canton) at the invitation of the police department of Thailand.

PREMIER HUA, LI XIANNIAN MEET BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER

Talks Conducted

OW171720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met on separate occasions with Bangladesh Foreign Minister Professor Muhammad Shamsul Haq and his party at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Premier Hua said that relations between China and Bangladesh had developed well following their establishment of diplomatic relations. "To build up our own countries," the premier said, "both of us need a peaceful international environment. We wish your country prosperity, and you wish us this too. We should help each other."

Foreign Minister Haq conveyed to the Chinese premier the warm greetings of President Ziaur Rahman, and handed to him a letter from the president. Premier Hua asked Foreign Minister Haq to return his best wishes to president Ziaur Rahman.

During their meeting, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian exchanged views with the Bangladesh foreign minister on some international issues of common concern. Present on both occasions were Bangladesh Ambassador to China Mr. Abdul Momin and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua.

Banquet Held

OW171724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Professor Muhammad Shamsul Haq, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife, and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nianlong were present.

Proposing a toast, Foreign Minister Haq said that their visit to China had been very useful. "From my meeting with Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and from my talks with Foreign Minister Huang Hua, it is clear that China has a profound friendship for Bangladesh," he said. "We'll return home with happy memories of the visit and will always cherish them."

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said in reply that he had held talks with the Bangladesh Foreign Minister, during which they had an extensive exchange of views on international and regional matters as well as on bilateral relations. "We found our views identical or similar on many major international issues. The talks have helped deepen mutual understanding and friendship," he said. "Foreign Minister Haq's visit to China is a new contribution to the friendship between the people of China and Bangladesh and to the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries."

Bangladesh Ambassador to China Abdul Momin and Mrs. Momin were present.

This morning, Foreign Minister Haq and his party paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong and toured the Great Hall. Foreign Minister Haq and his party are scheduled to leave here for Shanghai tomorrow.

ROMANIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW171806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Panait Lefter, interim charge d'affaires at the Romanian Embassy, told Chinese correspondents today that Romania's aggregated industrial output was expected to increase at an annual rate of 8 to 9 percent in the next five-year-plan period.

He said: "During the years of socialist construction in Romania, the average output increases have been 14 per cent for industry and 4.2 per cent for agriculture."

Speaking at a press conference for Chinese correspondents here today to mark the 12th congress of the Communist Party of Romania, the interim charge d'affaires disclosed that this congress would approve a series of important documents which would have a great bearing on the next stage of development in Romania and on the implementation of the programme aimed at raising the country's progress and civilization to a still higher level.

"At the same time," he said, "the congress will sum up the experience of the Romanian people in their struggle to fight against exploitation and oppression and for social justice and national freedom."

Mr. Panait Lefter said: "Since its founding in 1921 our party has consistently been the most progressive political force of our country. It always stands in the fore-front of the people's revolutionary struggle, leading the Romanian people from victory to victory."

Reviewing Romania's foreign policy, he said: "Romania has firm respect for national independence and sovereignty, for complete equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, for mutual benefit and renunciation of the use of force or threat of force. Every nation has the right to make the principle of independent development free from outside interference as the basis of its own foreign policy."

He spoke highly of the friendship between Romania and China. "Friendship and cooperation between our two countries have been established on the basis of mutual respect and confidence, strict implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respecting complete equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit, and mutual help and cooperation in socialist construction."

Mr. Lefter expressed the hope that the fraternal friendship and cooperation in an all-round manner between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Romania and China would continue to develop.

He also answered questions from correspondents.

ULANHU ATTENDS OPENING OF RCP CONGRESS IN BUCHAREST

OW191905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Bucharest, November 19 (XINHUA)--The 12th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party opened ceremoniously at the Hall of the Republic Palace here at 9:00 a.m. today.

When General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and other leaders of the party Central Committee mounted the rostrum, a standing ovation broke out amidst the 2,656 delegates from the 39 counties of the country and Bucharest. Prolonged applause and cheers brought down the hall.

154 delegations from 102 countries including a delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Ulanhu attended the opening session of the congress which was chaired by Ceausescu.

Present also were diplomatic envoys accredited here as well as some 200 foreign correspondents on invitation.

General Secretary Ceausescu warmly congratulated the whole party and people throughout the country on the successful convocation of the congress, and expressed warm welcome to the foreign guests.

The first meeting of the congress was presided over by Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the R.C.P. Central Committee. The meeting elected the credentials committee, resolution drafting committee and appeals examination committee.

The meeting adopted the following nine items on the agenda of the congress:

1. Report on the work of the R.C.P. Central Committee since the 11th national congress and on the future tasks of the party;
2. Report of the Central Auditing Commission of the R.C.P.;
3. Draft instructions of the 12th National Congress of the R.C.P. on the economic and social development for the period of 1981-1985 and the prospect up to 1990;
4. Draft programme of the instructions on the scientific research, technological development and adoption of advanced techniques for the period of 1981-1990, and the main development direction up to 2000;
5. Draft programme of the instructions on the research and development of energy resources for the period of 1981-1990 and the main principles up to 2000;
6. Draft programme of the instructions on the raising of living standard and the increasing rising of living quality for the period of 1981-1985;
7. Draft programme of instructions on the economic and social development of various regions of Romania for the period of 1981-1985;
8. Amendment of the party constitution of the R.C.P.; and
9. Elections of the party's general secretary, Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission.

15 sub-committees were formed and leading members of these sub-committees approved at the first meeting.

Then, Comrade Ceausescu, on behalf of the party Central Committee, made the report on the work and future tasks of the party. His report was repeatedly punctuated with applause and cheers.

CARTER WELCOMES RELEASE OF SOME HOSTAGES IN IRAN

OW171901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--President Jimmy Carter Saturday welcomed religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni's order to Iranian students holding the U.S. Embassy to free women and black hostages, according to dispatches from Washington.

"We welcome this announcement that some of the Americans held in the embassy in Tehran will be released," the White House said in a statement. "We strongly urge that the authorities in Iran now move to secure the safe release of all those still being held. Their ordeal is not over. The United States will continue to work in every channel open to it to achieve that end."

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell told reporters that the White House was studying "very carefully" the text of Ayatollah Khomeyni's statement.

Mr. Carter discussed the situation of the hostages publicly in a speech to about 40 governors and other state leaders at the White House Friday. He said, "We're trying as best as we can to protect the honor of our country and protect the lives of the hostages."

The President asked Americans not to make innocent Iranians scapegoats for their fury. He asked the officials to try and calm angry Americans in their states.

Referring to the U.S. energy issue, President Carter said that there is "no reason to panic" because of his decision banning Iranian oil imports. But he asked them to act quickly to limit fuel consumption sharply.

Three Americans Released

OW191245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 19 (XINHUA)--Three American hostages, two black Marine sergeants and a woman secretary, who were released last night left here for Copenhagen this morning, according to the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Ten other American hostages including four women and six blacks will be handed over to the Iranian Foreign Ministry and be expelled, the news agency added.

It was reported earlier that Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni had ordered the release of the women and black hostages held by Iranians since November 4 in the U.S. Embassy here, provided they were not involved in espionage activities in Iran.

Khomeyni was reported to have rejected any possibility of meeting U.S. President Jimmy Carter and was quoted as saying that there would be no talks with the U.S. on the question of the other hostages as long as the U.S. Government did not agree to extradite the deposed shah for trial in Iran.

In interviews with American reporters, Khomeyni said that the only condition on which the hostages would be freed will be the return of the ex-shah and the Iranian people would not agree to anything else. If the U.S. agreed to deliver the former shah to Iran, he added, he would not try the hostages for espionage at Iran's revolutionary courts.

IRAN CONSIDERS SEVERING RELATIONS WITH U.S.

OW181855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 18 (XINHUA)--The Revolutionary Council of Iran had discussed the possibilities of breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States, the secretary of the Revolutionary Council Ayatollah Beheshti declared at a press conference here this morning.

He said that if required, the council would announce its decision to sever diplomatic relations with the U.S. and this action would be an initiative, not only a reaction.

When asked under what circumstances will the council announce this decision, he said, if the U.S. does not change its inhuman and unfriendly political attitude towards Iran as it treated Iran in history, Iran will take this action.

Referring to the U.S. attitude, the secretary did not especially mention the extradition of the ex-shah. "The main problem is that the U.S. as a superpower is following a colonialist policy towards us," he said.

IRANIAN PAPER CAUTIONS AGAINST BOTH SUPERPOWERS

OW191538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 19 (XINHUA)--The Iranian paper BAMDAD in a signed article today cautioned that while engaging in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Iranian people should not slacken their vigilance against another superpower.

After attaching importance to the recent protest movement against American imperialism, the article pointed out that "being engaged solely in this struggle is absolutely not enough for our revolution. There is another enemy who is madly preparing for gaining its competitive position in Iran. The East superpower, who is competing with another superpower for influence all over the world, treats Iran as a delicious food through which it can fulfill its old desire for reaching the south warm waters."

Entitled "Struggle Against Both Superpowers", the article said, "We should not forget the experiences of the liberation movements in recent decades as well as our country's historical experiences, which show how the forces thirsty for independence and liberation expelled one enemy from one door while another one entered from another door under a deceitful veil."

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"Under the present conditions when we are driving out the U.S., should we not maintain our vigilance against another superpower?" the article asked.

"If we want to learn from history and today's acts, we shouldn't bury our heads in a sand pile and confine our anti-imperialist struggle to the U.S. We should struggle against both superpowers as number one enemies for our revolution," the article added.

The article called on the Iranian people to march on "without depending upon the U.S. or the Soviet Union".

IRAN BANS 'SIT-INS, STRIKES, HOSTAGE-TAKINGS'

OW191301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 19 (XINHUA)--The Revolutionary Council of Iran announced in a message yesterday that as of this date, all kinds of sit-ins, strikes and hostage-takings under any pretext would be considered as counter-revolutionary and that the council would react to any of such actions, according to press reports here today.

The message disclosed that during the past two weeks since the occupation of the U.S. Embassy here, sit-ins, work-stoppages, hostage-takings and national production drop "have reached a new peak".

The message continued, "The revolutionary and Moslem people of Iran are alert, awake and prepared to face any kind of foreign pressure and economic blockade forced upon them from abroad. But they will not tolerate this kind of disruption and internal intrigue."

IRAN TO HOLD REFERENDUM ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION 2 DEC

OW181857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, November 18 (XINHUA)--A nationwide referendum is to be held on December 2 on the draft constitution for the Islamic Republic, Acting Minister of the Interior Hojatol Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani announced here yesterday.

The constitution was approved by an assembly of experts recently.

It is the policy of the present regime to expedite the process of the referendum on the new constitution and of parliamentary and presidential elections, he said, adding that the whole process will be completed within a period of three months.

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The Ministry of the Interior yesterday released the text of a law which stipulates that voting will be held in two days throughout the country simultaneously through secret ballot. The voters will have to vote on a piece of "yes" or "no" ballot-paper in response to the question "do you agree with the draft constitution prepared by the constituent assembly?"

All Iranians over the age of 16 and with no crime record are entitled to vote, the ministry says.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW181233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tunis, November 17 (XINHUA)--The Arab foreign ministers conference concluded here today after approving the agenda for the Arab summit conference scheduled for November 20.

According to a spokesman of the conference, the foreign ministers in their closed-door sessions unanimously approved a working paper for the first item on the agenda, the Arab-Israeli conflict, to be submitted to the summit. The working paper, he disclosed, deals with the Arab strategy in the political, economic and military fields. The paper stresses the necessity to adhere to the resolution adopted at the Arab summit held in Baghdad a year ago and condemns the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The paper recommends some revisions of the charter of the Arab League in order to strengthen common Arab actions and mutual assistance in all fields. It recommends the pursuance of an oil production and marketing policy on the basis of non-differentiation between economic relations and political attitudes.

On the question of south Lebanon, the second item on the agenda, the foreign ministers, with the exception of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization, endorsed a working paper which was drafted by an ad hoc committee on the basis of the working papers presented by Lebanon and the PLO. But both the Lebanese and the PLO ministers declared that the paper has to be approved by their highest authorities.

The third item on the agenda, referred to as "other subjects", includes Arab-European and Arab-African relations as well as a common Arab economic strategy.

At the closing session, Mohamed Fitouri, chairman of the conference and foreign minister of Tunisia, declared, "We have reaffirmed our strategic objectives and worked out our principles so as to unite all efforts of the Arabs in every field to build up a new friendship in our legitimate struggle for a settlement on the basis of the return of the territories to their masters and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to build a nation of freedom and independence in Palestine.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, said in his speech that the conference resolutions "demonstrated the success of the common action and the aspiration of all of us to defend Arab unity and the Palestinian cause".

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi Arabian foreign minister, told newsmen after the conference that the foreign ministers discussed the Middle East question and the south Lebanese issue "with a constructive spirit." The working papers prepared by the conference, he said, "are constructive and fruitful and thus have formulated principles and laid the foundation for the summit to accomplish its tasks."

Observers here believe that the conference embodied the strong aspiration of the Arab countries to overcome differences and strengthen unity in the common struggle against Israeli aggression. They also noted that the question of Western Sahara was not mentioned by any of the participants during the conference.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL DELEGATION ARRIVES

Ji Pengfei Hosts Banquet

OW181914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei this evening reiterated China's consistent support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people.

He made this point at a banquet he gave here for a visiting delegation from the Palestine National Council led by its President Khalid al-Fahum.

"The government and people of China will, as always, stand unswervingly by the Palestinian and Arab people and firmly support the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the restoration of their national rights, including returning to their homeland and founding a Palestinian state," the Chinese vice-premier said.

He said that China also supported the Arab people's just struggle to recover their lost territories. She strongly condemned Israel for its aggression and stubborn attempt to block an all-round and just solution to the Middle East question and denounced and opposed superpower expansion and contention in the Middle East.

"The friendship between the Chinese people and the Palestinian and Arab people can stand all tests," Ji Pengfei stressed.

In response, President Al-Fahum said: "Our people are in favour of a just peace which will ensure that we achieve the objectives of returning to our homeland, exercising self-determination and establishing an independent national state."

He reiterated the Palestinian people's determination never to submit to aggression nor to give up their struggle. He said that they would continue to fight till victory and liberation.

The delegation of the Palestine National Council he is leading arrived in Beijing early this morning at the invitation of the Chinese Government. They were greeted at the airport on behalf of the Chinese Government by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and diplomatic envoys from Arab countries.

Addressing the banquet which was held in the Great Hall of the People, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei made it clear that the acute contending between the superpowers in the Middle East had sharpened and complicated the Middle East question which had long remained unsettled.

Israel was still clinging to its policy of aggression and expansion and showing no regard for the national rights of the Palestinians and other Arabs, Ji Pengfei said, because it was abetted and backed in various ways by the superpowers out of their own interests.

The Palestinian and Arab people had come to see that, to recover their national rights and lost territories, they must firmly oppose both Israeli aggression and expansion and superpower hegemonism in the Middle East, Ji Pengfei said.

"The general trend of the international situation is favourable to the just cause of the Palestinian and Arab people," Ji Pengfei went on. "More and more countries and the world media have come to see that the key to a solution to the Middle East question lies in recognition and restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights.

"More and more countries have recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Its international prestige is rising. All this has stemmed from the Palestinian people's protracted struggle and is a great victory for the united struggle waged by the Palestinian and Arab people against their enemy."

Despite the difficulties and twists and turns on their road of advance, Ji Pengfei said, the Palestinian people would fulfill their national aspirations and objectives so long as they rallied round the P.L.O., closed their ranks with the Arab countries and all other countries and peoples upholding justice, and adopted policies and tactics serving their fundamental national interests.

President al-Fahum extended greetings to Chinese leaders on behalf of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O. Executive Committee and general commander of the Palestinian revolution forces.

The Palestinian people hoped to see a powerful and modern China which would be in the interests of their struggle against Israeli Zionism, Al-Fahum said.

"The Third World is siding with us as it did in the past. The voice of support for our just struggle and legitimate objectives is rising every day, and its scope is expanding.

"The struggle and revolution of our people inside and outside the occupied areas and the solidarity of the Arab nation make it possible for us to smash the positions and bastions the Zionist movement has held alone in the media in Europe and America and among Jewish democrats. All this has enhanced our determination to keep on fighting and added hope for our just objectives which we will surely bring to fruition," he declared.

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President Al-Fahum stated that the Palestinian people and revolutionaries would safeguard and further develop their close friendship with the Chinese people.

Present at the banquet were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Mr. At-Tayyib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mohamud, head of the PLO mission in Beijing, was among the guests.

Before the banquet, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei had a cordial conversation with President Al-Fahum and his party.

Al-Fahum Meets He Ying

OW191222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying, as representative of the Chinese Government, this morning held talks with Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council.

During their talks, President Al-Fahum gave an account of the struggle of the Palestinian people and the situation in the Middle East. Speaking of their determination to continue the struggle until victory was achieved. Mr. Al-Fahum pointed out that persistence in seeking unity for the Palestinian people would be a decisive factor. He also spoke highly of the friendly relations between peoples of China and Palestine.

Vice-Minister He Ying thanked President Al-Fahum for his information. He said that the government and people of China would further develop bilateral relations.

Members of the Palestine National Council delegation led by President Al-Fahum and Tayyib 'Abd ar-Rahim Mahmud, head of mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beijing, participated in the talks.

Chinese representatives were Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Zhou Jue, director of the Department of West Asian and North African Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

Talks between the two sides will continue tomorrow.

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ACTIVITIES OF ZAIRE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT DELEGATION

Ambassador Gives Banquet

OW171840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Zaire Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika hosted a banquet at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to China of the delegation from the Zaire Popular Revolutionary Movement. The delegation is led by Kithima Bin Ramazani, member of the Political Bureau and executive secretary of the movement.

Among the guests were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and leading members of the Foreign Ministry, the Organization Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, the central party school and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Proposing a toast, delegation leader Ramazani paid tribute to the industrious Chinese people, who, after winning their own victory, had all along kept in their hearts the people of the Third World, including the people of Zaire, and extended assistance to them.

Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei responded by expressing admiration for the Zaire people's determination to safeguard their state sovereignty and national independence. He expressed the conviction that the friendly cooperation between China and Zaire would be steadily consolidated and developed in the common struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism and hegemonism and to maintain world peace.

Li Xiannian Meets Delegation Leader

OW181313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 18 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, today described Zaire's recent vote in favour of a United Nations proposal calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea as a fair and just action.

"We appreciate this action," he added.

Li Xiannian said this when he was meeting here this morning with a delegation from the Zaire Popular Revolutionary Movement led by Kithima Bin Ramazani, Political Bureau member and executive secretary of the movement.

The vice-chairman and the delegation leader exchanged views about the situation in Africa and Indochina and other issues of mutual concern.

Present at the meeting were Ji Pengfei, vice-premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department.

Zaire Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika was present.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR DEALING BLOWS AT CRIMINALS

OW191724 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 19 November--RENMIN RIBAO on 19 November carries on page 4 a group of reports commending heroic struggles waged by people's public security cadres and policemen against criminals along with an editor's note. Under the general headline of "Carry Forward Revolutionary Heroism, Deal Blows at Criminals," the reports cover six stories entitled: "Valiantly Capture a Soviet Agent," "Bravely Fight a Thief," "Closely Chase a Robber," "Furiously Capture a Pickpocket," "Capture a Deserter Singlehandedly" and "Seize a Murderer by Strategy."

The editor's note appended to these reports says. Protecting citizens' personal, democratic and other rights and safeguarding social, productive, work and people's living order are the important measures for consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and defending the four modernizations. These are the strong demands of the people and also the central tasks currently confronting the public security organs.

As pointed out in the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, in our country today a small handful of counterrevolutionary elements and criminals who hate our socialist modernization and try to undermine it still exist. We must not relax our class struggle against them, nor can we weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. Maintaining good order in public security and defending the four modernizations is, in fact, maintaining and defending the fundamental interests of the 900 million Chinese people. It is also the fundamental guarantee for consolidating and perfecting the socialist system. This is why the broad masses of people must closely cooperate with the public security organs and help public security cadres and policemen in effectively investigating and cracking cases of secret agents, spies, counterrevolutionary elements and other criminals and resolutely and vigorously deal blows at their sabotage.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON EVERYONE BEING EQUAL BEFORE LAW

HK191338 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Zhang Jinfan: "An Explanation of 'Punishment Does Not Apply to Officials'"]

[Text] Recently the expression "punishment does not apply to the officials" has frequently been used in the press to illustrate the class nature of ancient laws in China. This is undoubtedly correct. However, if an inference is to be drawn that in ancient China there were neither laws governing the aristocrats nor any incidents of aristocrats being penalized by the law, such an inference is incompatible with historical facts.

Since the inception of the slave-owning Zhou Dynasty, rulers in China have framed "rites" and methods of "punishment" to maintain the social order. They rigidly stratified the society and spared no effort to protect aristocratic privileges and break down the resistance of slaves and laboring people. "The rites do not extend to the common people; punishment does not apply to the officials" ("Details of Etiquette," The Book of Rites) meant that the conduct of officials was governed by the rites and that lawbreakers among the ordinary people were to be punished to maintain order. The rites were drawn up to adjust the relationships among the aristocrats with regard to their rights and obligations. The rites were said to be useful for "determining one's position in the aristocracy, distinguishing between right and wrong, solving differences among the aristocrats and clearing away doubts over their relations" (ibid). Punishment served as a violent means of suppressing the governed and was aimed at "forestalling their conspiracies" ("Notes on Music," The Book of Rites).

But what does the saying "punishment does not apply to the officials" really mean?

According to the annotation of The Book of Rites, written by Kong Yingda, "punishment does not apply to the officials" refers to the fact that "the government enacted five codes of punishments composed of 3,000 provisions, but none of them was meant to penalize any official for misconduct."

In the chapter entitled "On Virtue" in his "General Survey of the Baihu School," Ban Gu pointed out: "Punishment does not apply to the officials means there is nothing provided in the rites for meting out punishments to officials." This shows that the five codes of punishments were not meant to govern the conduct of the officials and therefore they were, generally speaking, not used to deal with crimes committed by officials.

The five codes of punishments listed physical punishment that damaged the limbs or other parts of the body of the convict except for dapi, which simply means beheading the convict. For example, moxing means having words tattooed on the face; yixing means cutting off the nose; yuexing means cutting off a foot; and gongxing means castration. These forms of punishment were all designed for ordinary people. It was said that "only punishment can subdue the people." ("Punishments Used in Lu," Collection of Ancient Writings). Whenever such sanctions were imposed on an official, it meant deep disgrace for him. For example, during the period when Shang Yan carried out a reform in the style of government, a Prince Fu committed a crime and had his nose cut off. He regarded this as so galling and humiliating that he confined himself to his house for 8 years. Jia Yi said: "The principles of propriety, justice and honesty and the sense of shame should be made to govern the conduct of the superior man. ...and punishments such as having the face tattooed with words or cutting off the nose must not be applied to officials ("Biography of Jiayi," The Annals of Han).

Nevertheless, when an aristocrat committed a serious crime that threatened state security or the interests of the entire aristocracy, for example, if he assassinated the emperor, usurped the supreme power of the state, murdered his own father or started a fight among nobles, he too would be subjected to punishment. However, the punishment was different from that inflicted on ordinary people.

In slave-owning or feudal society, it was true that the aristocrats and some influential eunuchs enjoyed full privileges guaranteed by law and other privileges not written in the law. The system in slave-owning society in which "punishment does not apply to the officials" and the institution of allowing the remission, after due consultation, of sentences passed on the "eight types of persons" can be traced to the same origin. However, there is relativity in the way aristocrats and officials in those times enjoyed the privileges guaranteed by law. If they violated the fundamental interests of the ruling class or went against the will of the king or emperor, they would be punished or even executed. Since aristocrats in slave-owning society or feudal society could not escape sanctions after committing certain crimes, in socialist society, where the people are the masters of the country and there are no privileges conferred by law, we have even more reason to say that no one can be considered to be above the law and no one is allowed to go scot-free after committing any act detrimental to the interests of the people and state. We must understand this clearly. This has been our purpose in clarifying the practical significance of the saying "punishment does not apply to the officials."

GONGREN RIBAO DISCUSSES RECRUITING 'DESERTERS,' 'MUTINEERS'

HK151249 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 79 p 4 HK

[Article by Mo Fei: "How Should One Understand 'Recruiting Deserters and Accepting Mutineers?'"]

[Text] During the Great Cultural Revolution, we often saw in the mass criticism columns the words "recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers." These words, which were used to criticize certain so-called "capitalist roaders" who put in important positions people of bad class origin with complicated social connections and with problems in their personal history. They were regarded as following a revisionist cadre line when this issue was raised to the higher plane of principle and the two-line struggle. Hence, "recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers" became very bad words.

True, on the issue of recruiting revolutionary forces, we should concentrate on admitting workers, peasants and other revolutionary people and should not pin our hopes on recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers. It is precisely in this sense that Comrade Mao Zedong made this criticism in his article "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas in the Party": "In expanding the Red Army, some people follow the line of 'hiring men and buying horses' and 'recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers' rather than the line of expanding the local Red Guards and the local troops and thus developing the main forces of the Red Army."

However, this does not mean that we should not "recruit deserters and accept mutineers" in any circumstances or regard it as something absolutely bad.

Take recruiting deserters, for example. Our party and our army have always attached great importance to the work of disintegrating the enemy forces and have stipulated the policy of treating prisoners of war with leniency. We should neither humiliate enemy troops who have laid down their arms nor search their property, except those whom the masses hate bitterly. Instead we should treat them sincerely and politely. With regard to those who were forced to join the enemy forces and are in some degree revolutionary, we should win them over in large numbers to serve in our army. The purpose in doing this is to call on the enemy forces to cross over to the side of the people, to disintegrate the enemy forces and to expand the people's forces. Since we have correctly implemented this policy in all previous revolutionary wars, we have won large numbers of enemy forces over to the side of the people. This has played an immense role in speeding up victory in war. That is to say, "recruiting deserters" is an important policy which should not be opposed, but should be upheld. Our ability to recruit deserters is a demonstration of the strength of our army and the victory of our party's policy. What is wrong with it?

Take "accepting mutineers" for another example. When we do this, we must differentiate between cases. In his article "On Policy," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "As for renegades, except for those who have committed heinous crimes, they should be given a chance to turn over a new leaf provided they discontinue their anticommunist activities; and if they come back and wish to rejoin the revolution they may be accepted, but must not be readmitted into the party." This policy clearly states that we have to treat each case accordingly. It also aims at weakening the enemy's strength and expanding the people's strength.

Thus it seems that under certain circumstances, recruiting enemy deserters to serve our army and accepting renegades who genuinely wish to rejoin the revolution are not only allowed by our policy but are also beneficial to the people. If we adopt the attitude of closed-doorism and keep people at arm's length, we are not only going against the party's policy but are also very foolish.

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Here we must point out one thing in particular. During the Great Cultural Revolution, under the influence of the "gang of four's" ultraleftist line, many people who had allegedly "sneaked into" the revolutionary ranks as a result of "recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers" were actually not hostile elements and renegades. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" regarded all people from reactionary camps as hostile elements. They even regarded the underground party members sent to work among the enemy forces as "deserters who were recruited" by the enemy. They thought that all those who had been arrested and imprisoned by the enemy were renegades, disregarding their behavior in prison. They even regarded as "recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers" the work of recruiting those with bad class origin, complicated social connections or ordinary problems in their personal history into the revolutionary ranks in accordance with our party's policy of stressing performance. Thus, they widened the scope of "recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers," took enemies for comrades and comrades for enemies and did great harm to the cause of the party.

In our present effort to implement the party's policy, we have rehabilitated those who were wrongly designated as rightists, removed the labels from the reformed landlords and rich peasants and returned the fixed interests to the former capitalists. This is actually a good thing beneficial to the people. However, since the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has not yet been eliminated, a handful of people think that this is another attempt to "recruit deserters and accept mutineers," saying that it is "mobilizing the enthusiasm of only 5 percent of the people, and not 95 percent of them." Obviously this is a great misunderstanding. Our party has always attached great importance to mobilizing all positive factors, particularly the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and peasants. Many of the policies adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are aimed at mobilizing the enthusiasm of the broad masses, and in the first place of the workers and peasants. Among the 5 percent of the people, some were wrongly labeled and are actually revolutionary comrades. What we are doing now is rehabilitating them and once again mobilizing their enthusiasm. This is something natural and right. How can this be related to "recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers?" After more than two decades of remolding, even the former exploiting elements have come laborers earning their own living. We cannot judge them by old standards. Enthusiasm, no matter from which section of the people, should be fully brought into play so long as it is beneficial to the people and to the four modernizations.

Historical experience merits attention. During the Cultural Revolution, charges and accusations of "recruiting deserters and accepting mutineers" were hurled at random. Most of the leading cadres criticized were falsely charged, and large numbers of comrades involved were also harmed. Labels of this type should not be arbitrarily pinned on anybody again.

IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION INCREASED, IMPROVED

OW200814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 20 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)--China produced 8.2 per cent more steel, 5.2 per cent more pig iron and 14.5 per cent more rolled steel from January through October this year compared with the same period of last year.

The increase in output of several major rolled steel products, which are in great demand, topped 17 per cent. A considerable increase has been registered for wire rod output at the Maanshan iron and steel complex, for merchant bar output at Beijing's Capital iron and steel complex, and for the output of rolled steel for agriculture and light industry at the Anshan iron and steel complex, China's leading iron and steel producer. Special arrangements were made this year to turn out more deformed steel bars and sash bars for housing projects.

To improve the quality of iron and steel production, a meeting was called at the Fushun steel plant in northeast China to disseminate information about the plant's experience in improving the quality of its products; a decision was taken at a national meeting of iron and steel producers to intensify the efforts to improve quality. Leading officials of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry interviewed a dozen industrial and transport departments, gathering users' opinions about the quality of products. Seminars were sponsored to study users' opinions and suggestions and to determine measures for improvement.

In the first ten months, pig iron products of major producers were 99.79 per cent up to standard and rolled steel, 99.01 per cent. While increasing varieties and improving quality, China's major iron and steel producers saved 237,000 tons of coke, 300,000 tons of heavy oil and 49.28 million kWh for the state in the first ten months of this year.

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES END TO HOUSING SHORTAGE

OW170748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA)--Thirty-five percent of the families in China's cities have a housing problem. Five to six per cent of them do not have proper houses at all. They are people who are waiting for houses so that they can marry, who are newly married and are staying with relatives or in public reception centres. In many places, the adequate floor space per person is under two square metres, says today's GUANGMING DAILY.

Speeding up construction of housing and other facilities for public use in China's cities is a question which has a direct bearing on boosting production, improving the quality of life and bringing the people's enthusiasm into play for China's modernization programme.

Lack of construction houses and other facilities in the past dozen years or so, population growth and the pulling down of some houses in the course of city construction have aggravated the housing shortage in China's cities, says the paper. Though two million square metres of floor space were built in Beijing in 1978, the average floor space per capita remained almost the same as in 1977 because of the population growth.

For a long time, the paper says, investment for public facilities in cities has accounted for less than two per cent of the total investment for city construction throughout the country. Services such as water supply and sewage disposal, power, heat and telecommunications are inadequate. Schools, hospitals, theatres and shops are insufficient to meet demand. Dense traffic is common in many cities. There is not only a lack of school buildings, but the existing ones are badly in need of repairs. Hospitals and out-patient clinics are always overcrowded.

To overcome the housing shortage, the paper urges quick implementation of national economic readjustment policies. Investment for non-production construction should be raised appropriately, especially that for housing and other public facilities. "We should concentrate manpower and material on putting up apartment buildings and other public service projects as soon as possible. A big effort must go into producing more construction materials. New industrial establishments should be located outside the cities. Work to control population growth must be intensified. All positive efforts must be mobilized for housing construction."

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STATE COUNCIL APPROVES CITY PLANS FOR LANZHOU, HOHHOT

OW171209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0144 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 16 November--The State Council recently approved the overall plans [zong ti gui hua 4920 7555 6016 0439] for Lanzhou and Hohhot municipalities. The first overall plan was approved by the state for Tangshan Municipality in 1977.

City planning, which covers the consolidated arrangements and a general blueprint of all construction projects in urban areas, represents in itself a most important foundation for city construction and city management. In order to do a better job of building modern socialist cities, it is essential to take effective steps to strengthen the work of city planning. Owing to the interference and sabotage by the ultraleft line advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," city planning became lax for a considerably long period of time and there was no appropriate control over the planning of major cities. Meanwhile, owing to the lack of planning and management in city construction, arbitrary possession of buildings and aimless construction have become a very serious problem, undermining the rational layout of cities and affecting production, construction and the people's livelihood.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to city planning and construction. In 1978 the country explicitly called on the large and medium-sized cities and all small key townships under construction to map out city construction plans within 2 to 3 years and to strictly examine and approve all construction projects. Many provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and cities have kept a firm grip on mapping out city construction plans. The party committees and revolutionary committees of Gansu Province and Lanzhou Municipality, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region and Hohhot Municipality have conscientiously implemented the related decision of the central authorities, strengthened their leadership and organized capable personnel to map out the overall plans for city construction in good time. The State Council's approval of the two cities' overall plans will definitely create a direct impetus to the development of city planning in all parts of the country.

The State Council's decision clearly stipulates that all construction projects of Lanzhou and Hohhot municipalities from now on should be carried out in accordance with the overall plans. The exact location and layout of all construction items under the overall plans must be arranged in accordance with the city construction plans. The decision also calls on Lanzhou Municipality to exercise strict control over the population growth, do an even better job in building small townships and build one or two key "satellite" towns in the near future so as to better control the city's population growth. In view of Lanzhou Municipality's serious air pollution, the decision also urges Lanzhou Municipality to grasp well environmental protection and to gradually replace the fuel for civilian use with coal gas. The decision also makes an explicit stipulation concerning the population growth of Hohhot Municipality. In order that city planning can play a better role in guiding the construction projects of other cities at present, the State Council's decision also calls on the two municipalities to further revise their construction plans to be carried out in the near future in accordance with the policy of "readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement."

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE HELD IN HEBEI

OW181141 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The National Conference on the Work of Comprehensive Scientific Experiment Bases for Agricultural Modernization was recently held in Luancheng County, Hebei Province.

The delegates unanimously held that the most important experience of the comprehensive scientific experiment bases for agricultural modernization is: It is necessary to do things according to natural laws and economic laws.

Since last year the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and various related agricultural departments have set up in various places 16 comprehensive scientific experiment bases for agricultural modernization. Delegates from these bases reported to the conference on their experiences in running their bases. Their work mainly included the following:

1. Conduct natural resources and agricultural economic surveys and regional agricultural planning.
2. Conduct comprehensive scientific experiments and, through practice at the bases, test the correctness and adaptability of many results of agricultural research and management experiences, both Chinese and foreign.
3. Proceed from the actual conditions and selectively develop agricultural mechanization.
4. Actively develop agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes on a trial basis.

After summing up and exchanging experiences, the delegates specifically studied the work to be done next. The task of the experiment bases in the coming year will be to properly organize agricultural production and scientific experiment, quickly turn the results obtained from comprehensive surveys into productive forces and continue to investigate and experiment on the agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON IMPROVING FARM CROP VARIETIES

OW182042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0156 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[XINHUA reporter's commentary: "How To Promptly Raise the Level of Our Country's Fine Farm Crop Varieties?"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 16 November--Anyone who engages in agriculture knows that by using fine farm crop varieties and cultivating them in a rational way we can promptly increase output by a large margin. For example, the output of the more than 65 million mu of hybrid rice cultivated and planted by our country in 1978 was 7 billion jin more than the output from the same acreage of ordinary rice and accounted for 42 percent of the total output of rice. After the famous fine-variety "Mexican wheat" came into existence, Mexico's average per-mu wheat output in 1976 sharply increased from nearly 100 jin in the early 1950's to more than 560 jin. After "Philippine rice," which is also called the "miracle rice," and its subsequent fine varieties were popularized in many countries in South Asia and Southeast Asia, their highest per-mu output reached 1,330 jin. Their per-mu output in areas where crops ripen three times a year could reach 2,000 to 3,000 jin.

Many facts have proved that by using fine farm crop varieties we will spend less money, obtain greater benefits and achieve faster results. Such a method is a shortcut to realizing high and stable output with low cost. Among the various measures for increasing agricultural production, the use of fine varieties has much greater potential. At present, all agriculturally developed countries in the world have regarded the use of fine varieties as an important link in the modernization of agriculture.

But what is the situation in our country regarding selection, cultivation and popularization of fine farm crop varieties? Generally speaking, our country has scored tremendous achievements; but the level of achievement for expanding fine varieties has been very low and is far from being able to meet the requirements of speeding up our country's agricultural modernization. We urgently need to improve and strengthen the use of fine varieties. The biggest problem now is the fact that selecting, cultivating and popularizing new fine varieties have not been fast enough and the phenomena of mix-ups and degenerations have generally occurred in fine varieties, resulting in failure to bring into full play their role in increasing output.

At present, the problems of mix-ups and degeneration generally exist in our country's fine farm crop varieties, namely, "pure the first year, mixed-up the second year and degenerated in the third year." At present the per-mu corn output in the whole country is only more than 330 jin. However, in the United States, because of the high degree of purity and the consistent features of its popularized fine-variety corns resulting in fewer mix-ups and less degeneration, the output increases daily.

Why do we lack proper speed in selecting and cultivating high-yield, fine varieties? Why is it that our fine varieties generally suffer from mix-ups and degeneration and their output is decreasing? The main reason is that there are many problems in the selecting, cultivating, propagating and popularizing of fine varieties.

In terms of the variety of cultivation work, the main problems are an irrational system and chaotic management. The vast majority of our country's agricultural, scientific research organizations are not established according to natural zones but according to administrative regions. Consequently, they are divorced from the agricultural features in the areas where they are located, making it difficult to form professional research centers. There is overlapping in scientific research organizations and a lack of unified organizational leadership. Each organization has its own policies and is engaged in "small all-embracing plants." They study similar topics, thus dispersing their strength, wasting manpower and material and financial resources.

The China Seeds Company has now been established. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and over 1,470 prefectures and counties have also established seeds companies one after another, thus reinforcing technical strength in seed work. A number of seed bases have been built, some of which have already started their seed work.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS COMMENTS ON RURAL POLICY VIOLATIONS

HK151232 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Report: "HUNAN RIBAO, FUJIAN RIBAO and XINHUA RIBAO Comment on Policy Violations in Regard to Purchase of Farm Products"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO editor's note: The raising of the procurement prices for agricultural and sideline products has been hailed by the masses of peasants and has greatly stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm for developing production. But a point worth noting is that in procuring agricultural and sideline products, many areas have adopted such practices as holding down grades and prices. This has made it impossible for the peasants to receive the benefits they deserve. We publish here excerpts from comments in some newspapers on this major problem bearing on the vital interests of hundreds of millions of peasants. It is hoped that this matter will receive proper attention. [end of editor's note]

A commentator in HUNAN RIBAO pointed out: The party's procurement policy and other economic policies are closely related to the economic interests of the peasants. The better the implementation of the party's economic policies, the greater the trust shown by the people and the greater the masses of peasants' enthusiasm for developing production. To develop agriculture at high speed and step up the pace of modernization and agriculture, we must rely on many methods. The most important of them is guaranteeing the implementation of the party's policies. If we are not serious in policy implementation, issue an order in the morning only to change it in the evening, or "give a promise" in spring only to back out of it in autumn, then who would trust us? Would the peasants still show enthusiasm for developing production?

The procurement quotas of main agricultural and sideline products should be maintained on a relatively stable basis in accordance with the party's relevant policy. After fulfilling state procurement quotas, communes and brigades which have done well in production should be entitled to more money, with more sales effected in excess of procurement quotas. This is beneficial to the state, the collective and the commune member. If the upper level raises the procurement quota after every increase in production achieved by an area, this will have the effect of reducing the portion sold in excess of quotas. The increase in income thus becomes extremely small. Is this not a case of "the more enthusiastic you are, the greater will be your burden?" This method of "whipping the swift ox" is actually one that damages the masses' enthusiasm.

A short commentary in FUJIAN RIBAO pointed out: The peasants are very practical-minded. They always wholeheartedly support a policy which benefits them. However, the peasants are also very afraid of frequent policy changes. As they put it, "We have nothing to fear, except ever-changing policy." The peasants' anxieties are not unfounded. As a reader's letter has revealed, the policy of giving a good price for good quality and basing prices on quality has not been carried out in procuring agricultural and sideline products. As a result, the peasants cannot benefit from the raised prices of agricultural and sideline products. This will make them ask, has there not been another policy change? Therefore, we must resolutely uphold the strict and unified nature of the party's policies. In no way can we let everyone get what he wants and do as he wishes. Those who have held down grades and prices in procuring agricultural and sideline products must be criticized and educated and made to compensate those concerned for any loss caused. Those who knowingly refuse to correct their mistakes should be severely dealt with.

An article by Ye Qihong in XINHUA RIBAO pointed out: Some comrades have not completely understood the great significance of the relationship between stability of policy and the people's peace of mind and have neglected to uphold the strictness of the party's policies. When they find that the commune members have enough grain, with some to spare, and enjoy a good income, they become jealous and are eager to take action. Where "a grain procurement quota is 'fixed for five years' without any change," they want to initiate a change. Where the commune members' proper domestic sideline occupations are concerned, they want to eliminate them. Where the system of job responsibility allowing "an award for the fulfillment of fixed quotas" is concerned, they want to break their promise. Under these circumstances, we must take decisive measures, set the people's minds at rest and insure the consistent and steady implementation of policy. This is what really counts.

FANG YI MEETS FOREIGN EXPERTS ATTENDING STRATIGRAPHIC CONGRESS

OW161224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with foreign scientists and those from Hong Kong now attending the Second All-China Stratigraphic Congress which opened here yesterday.

The guest paleostratigraphers are from international academic organizations and the United States, Japan, West Germany, New Zealand, Venezuela and Hong Kong.

Among those present were Wu Heng, vice-minister of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Commission; Zhang Tongyu, a leading member of the Ministry of Geology; Yan Dunshi, vice-minister of petroleum industry; and Chinese paleogeologists, and paleontologists, including Yin Zhanxun.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY SET UP IN HANGZHOU

OW190828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 19 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, November 19 (XINHUA)--A Chinese statistical society has been set up here to promote the study of statistics and improve statistical work throughout the country. Professor Xue Muqiao, noted economist and first director of the State Statistical Bureau, is its president.

Statistics are essential to the drawing up of policies and plans and to the organization of the national economy.

The society hopes to welcome statisticians from Taiwan Province to join in its work, and will sponsor academic exchanges with foreign countries.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES SELECTING MORE MINORITY NATIONALITY CADRES

HK160841 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 79 p 4 HK

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Li Jiguo and Qian Zhixin: "Leading Comrades of Minority Nationality Areas in Yunnan Call for Selecting and Promoting Minority Nationality Cadres"]

[Text] What is the current state of affairs concerning the ranks of our minority nationality cadres? What major problems are there in regard to the selection and training of cadres of minority nationality origin? When we were on a working tour of the Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture and the Lijiang Naxi Autonomous County in Yunnan Province, comrades in the prefectural and county leading organizations unanimously expressed the view that signs of a "temporary shortage of successors to old cadres" have begun to appear and there is clearly a need for opening the door for the selection and promotion of young people from minority nationalities who are qualified as revolutionary successors. This is a matter of fundamental importance that concerns the prosperity of the border regions inhabited by the minority nationalities. Therefore we must place it in the order of the day. During the investigations, we learned that closed-doorism has actually prevailed over the past few years in some areas with regard to the selection and promotion of cadres of minority nationality origin. This has been the result of the policy that prohibits the recruitment of new cadres from the rural population. However, the great majority of our minority nationalities dwell in the countryside or remote mountainous areas while only an extremely small number live in the towns. The ban on recruiting cadres from the rural population actually dries up the sources of minority nationality cadres. It also reduces the selection and promotion of such cadres to mere empty talk--"only giving it lipservice." This has virtually "shut the door" in the face of many outstanding young people.

The comrades in the prefectural and county leading organizations we visited acknowledged that, in view of the current industrial and agricultural production level in our country, it is correct to keep the size of the urban population strictly under control, prevent the flow of rural residents into towns and an increase in the number of people living on commodity grain and recruit new workers only from the urban population instead of from the countryside. However, due to the specific characteristics of the border regions, the "ban" on recruiting cadres from the rural areas will stamp out the source of cadres of minority nationality origin. It is not true that this policy reduces the selection and training of minority nationality cadres to empty talk? The comrades suggested recruiting new cadres each year from among the educated youths who have returned to their homes in the countryside, ex-servicemen and young activists in border regions inhabited by minority nationalities to expand the ranks of our minority nationality cadres and staff workers. We believe that this suggestion fits in well with the practical situation in these areas. Comrades in the Organization Department of the Dali County CCP Committee told us that currently there is an urgent need for some young cadres to work in the countryside and border regions. He learned that if no change is made in the present policy, organization departments will have to recruit new cadres from among urban staff workers. Even so, the number of recruits will still be very limited. They explained that they had difficulties even in securing enough cadres badly needed by the judicial, procuratorial and public security organs there. Furthermore, since most of the newly recruited cadres were not part of the minority nationalities, they had trouble adapting to the work in these rural areas.

In view of the requirements of the work in the countryside, especially the urgent need for unfolding work among the minority nationality people, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee lifted the "ban" last year and "slightly opened the door" to employ some young people from various places in the countryside as cadres. Now, since the policy prohibiting the recruitment of new workers and cadres from among the rural population is still being enforced, the committee must "shut their door" again. There seems no hope of any new quotas being set for taking on any new cadres from the countryside this year. This has been quite a disappointment to leading organs at the prefectural and county levels.

Judging from the conditions of our cadres, we are indeed in urgent need of "opening the door" for young cadres of minority nationality origin. According to our investigations, the majority of the cadres currently working at the county and commune levels in the 11 counties of the Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, the 13 counties or cities of the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture and the Lijiang County took up their duties as cadres either during the land reform movement or in the democratic reform period. Most of them are already in their 40's or 50's, only a few of them are still in their 30's and there is almost nobody still in his 20's. Take, for example, the Weishan Yi and Hui Autonomous County in Dali, which comprises seven people's communes. The average age of its 31 commune party committee secretaries and deputy secretaries stands at 44.5 years, with the oldest aged 55 and the youngest 32. The party committee secretary of Baoshan commune in Lijiang County, He Yunzhong, is a veteran cadre of Naxi nationality. He joined the revolution during the land reform and is already 57 years old. Although he is very enthusiastic about his work in the high mountains where it is often very cold, there is no denying that he is beginning to show signs of old age and has had a lot of difficulty in carrying out his duties. The masses in the mountains say: If there are no new cadres coming to work with us, how can there be a chance of the older cadres being relieved of their work? It is their ardent hope that young and outstanding people can be promoted to leading posts in the mountainous areas to lead the people there in working energetically and further transforming the land.

The Weishan Yi and Hui Autonomous County has found a good way to bring up young cadres of minority nationality origin to work at county or commune level. In light of practical needs, the county CCP committee there has selected 75 cadres. They are partly released from productive labor to perform administrative duties in various production brigades in the county. Young people under 35 make up 60 percent of their total number, and the youngest among them is only 18 years old. As these young cadres take up their jobs, the leading groups in the production brigades are strengthened. After working and gaining experience at the basic level for some time, these young cadres can be promoted to leading positions at the county or commune levels whenever necessary. Currently they are just working and waiting to see when the "door" will open for them.

FIRST ISSUE OF JOURNAL ON MODERN HISTORY PUBLISHED

OW170150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 16 November--The first journal devoted to the study of modern history in China, the JINDAISHI YANJIU [MODERN HISTORY STUDIES], has started publication.

The publication is sponsored by the Modern History Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Its main task is to publish studies in modern Chinese history (1840 to 1949).

The first issue publishes an article left behind by a revolutionary of the older generation, Peng Dehuai, entitled "Recollections of the Past." The author began by relating the course of his embarking on the revolutionary road and his growth under the party's nurturing. Next he recalled the Pingjiang uprising, the joining of forces three times by the 4th and 5th Armies of the Red Army and the arrival of the Red Army in northern Shaanxi after the Long March. He also recounted the great battle of 100 regiments and its historical merits and mistakes. Also published in this issue is an article by Jiang Jie entitled "A Study of the Great Battle of 100 Regiments." The article points out the great significance of the battle of 100 regiments, the experience and lessons drawn from it and maintains that its merits outweighed its errors.

Also published in this issue are commemorative articles and articles on historical theories. Among these are Liu Tanian's "Comrade Fan Wenlan's Scientific Achievements" and "On the Question of the Power Behind the Advance of History"; Li Shu's "Several Questions on the May 4th Movement"; and an article by Ding Shouhe and Chen Wengui, "Seeking Truth From Facts and the Science of History."

This issue also carries Hu Sheng's "The Rise and Failure of the Yi He Tuan"; an article by Yang Tianshi and Wang Xuezhuan, "The Breaking Up of the Tong Meng Hui and the Rebuilding of the Guang Fu Hui"; Tang Zhiyun's "Tang Caichang After the 1898 Coup and the Independence Army"; Deng Aimin's "The Place of Li Dazhao's Anti-Confucian Ideas During the May 4th Period in the Modern History of Chinese Philosophy"; Zhang Zhenkun's "The Currency System in the Last 10 Years of the Qing Dynasty"; and Luo Ergang's "A Study on the Questions of Lan Dashun."

The journal is published by the Chinese Social Science Publishing House. The first issue will be sold at XINHUA bookstores throughout the country in the latter part of November.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS MEMORIAL MEETING FOR FENG XUEFENG

OW200612 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1421 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 17 November--A memorial meeting was held in Beijing's Xiyuan Hotel on the morning of 17 November for Comrade Feng Xuefeng, an outstanding CCP member and noted proletarian literary theoretician, writer and poet.

Comrade Feng Xuefeng was a deputy to the First National People's Congress, a member of the First National CPPCC Committee, a member of the first Standing Committee of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, secretary of the first party organization and vice chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers and the first director of the People's Literary Publishing House. He engaged in the party's literary and art work and made tremendous contributions to China's revolutionary cause of literature and art. Feng Xuefeng died as a victim of persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on 31 January 1976, at the age of 74.

Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Soong Ching Ling, Deng Yingchao, Zhou Jianren, Wang Zhen, Hu Yaobang, Song Renqiong, Wang Shoudao, Mao Dun and Hu Yuzhi presented wreaths. Wreaths were also presented by the NPC Standing Committee, the National CPPCC Committee, the propaganda and organization departments of the party Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the State Publication Administration Bureau, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Union of Chinese Writers, the Cultural Department of the PLA General Political Department, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of the Yiwu County in Zhejiang Province.

Attending the memorial service were Wang Zhen, Hu Yaobang, Song Renqiong, Wang Kunlun, Zhou Yang, Deng Liqun, Feng Wenbin, Ba Jin, Ye Shengtao, Ding Ling, Ouyang Shan, Xie Bingxin, Ai Qing, Zhou Weizhi, He Jingzhi, Zhou Haiying, Yang Xiufeng, Shen Zijiu, Chen Hanbo, Yan Wenjing and Wei Junyi. Also attending the memorial service were more than 1,000 noted writers and artists throughout the country and Comrade Feng Xuefeng's friends. Before the memorial meeting began, Wang Zhen, Hu Yaobang, Zhou Yang and other comrades received Comrade Feng Xuefeng's sons and daughters and expressed their sincere condolences to them.

Hu Yuzhi, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, presided. Zhu Muzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee, delivered the eulogy.

The eulogy said: Comrade Feng Xuefeng was born in Yiwu, Zhejiang Province. He joined the CCP in 1927. From 1931 he was secretary of the League of Leftwing Writers, secretary of the Cultural Work Committee of the Shanghai Central CCP Bureau, director of the Propaganda Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, and vice president of the Ruijin Central Party School. At the Chinese Soviet Second Congress he was elected alternate member of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Soviet Government. Later he took part in the Long March. After he arrived in northern Shaanxi, he worked in the Red Army University and in the party school. In 1936 he was set by the CCP Central Committee to Shanghai where he was deputy director of the CCP Shanghai office. In 1939 he was member of the Cultural Work Committee of the Southeast China Regional CCP Bureau.

After the founding of new China, Comrade Feng Xuefeng was successively a member of the East China Military and Political Committee, member of the Shanghai People's Government, vice chairman of the Shanghai Federation of Literary and Art Circles, chairman of the Shanghai Association of Literary and Art Workers, and director of the Editorial Board dealing with Lu Xun's works.

The eulogy said: Comrade Feng Xuefeng dedicated his entire life to the party's cause of literature and art. As far back as in 1926, Feng Xuefeng began introducing and spreading Marxist theory on literature and art. In the early days he was engaged in writing new poems. Later he wrote a series of literary and art theses, essays and fables.

After liberation he wrote a literary scenario "Shangrao," a full-length novel describing the Great Long March. Later he began writing a historical novel, "Taiping Heavenly Kingdom." However, he did not finish it because of the persecution by the "gang of four."

The eulogy said: In carrying out revolutionary literary activities, Comrade Feng Xuefeng was a loyal student and comrade-in-arms of Lu Xun. Especially in the 6 months before the death of Lu Xun, Comrade Feng Xuefeng, sent by the CCP Central Committee, went to Shanghai from northern Shaanxi to disseminate the various principles and policies of the party. This enhanced Lu Xun's respect for and confidence in the CCP Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong. After Lu Xun died, Comrade Feng Xuefeng wrote many important works on Lu Xun. After liberation he presided over the annotation and publication of "Collective Works of Lu Xun" over a protracted period and made significant contributions in studying and popularizing Lu Xun and in safeguarding the glorious banner of Lu Xun, chief commander of China's Cultural Revolution.

The eulogy said: At the beginning of 1958 Comrade Feng Xuefeng was erroneously labeled as a rightist. In April 1979 the wrong decision on Feng Xuefeng was redressed with the approval of the Chinese Communist Party, and his party membership and political honor were restored.

The eulogy went on: The life of Comrade Feng Xuefeng was a revolutionary and militant one. Loyal to the cause of the party, he worked diligently and selflessly without any complaint. He firmly implemented the party's line and policies and dared to uphold the truth and correct mistakes. Being open and aboveboard, he adopted a clear-cut stand on what to hate and what to love. He displayed the work style of hard-working and plain-living. He was unassuming and approachable. His demise is a tremendous loss to the party's cause of literature and art.

HUA, OTHER LEADERS RECEIVE WRITERS, ARTISTS

OW161404 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] According to a report by this station, this afternoon Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice Chairman Li Xiannian and other party and state leaders cordially received at the Great Hall of the People more than 3,000 deputies and staff members attending the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists and took a group picture with them. When Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Li arrived in the reception hall, they were met with thunderous applause. The party and state leaders waved at and greeted the deputies and warmly shook hands with a number of them.

Also receiving the deputies and staff members were party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Deng Yingchao, Ji Dengkui, Wu De, Yu Qiuli, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Xilian, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Peng Zhen, Chen Muhua, Seypinin, Tan Zhenlin, Zhou Jianren, Li Jingquan, Hu Juewen, Zhu Yanshan, Shi Liang, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Bo Yibo and Ji Pengfei; Vice Chairman of the National CPPCC Committee Song Renqiong, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Li Weihai, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun and Banqen Erdini; President of the Supreme People's Court Jiang Hua; and Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procurate Huang Huoqing.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUA, HU YAOBANG SPEAK AT TEA PARTY FOR WRITERS, ARTISTS

OW170902 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1748 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 16 November--This evening the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People was brilliantly illuminated and filled with cheers and laughter. The Propaganda Department of the CCPCC and the Ministry of Culture jointly held a grand tea party to entertain all the delegates to the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists and to celebrate the successful closing of the historically significant congress.

Comrade Hua Guofeng and other party and state leaders met with the more than 3,000 delegates from literary and art circles, expressed their cordial regards and talked with the delegates. Many delegates raised their tea cups, in lieu of wine, and drank toasts to the complete success of the congress and to the exceptionally grand gathering this evening.

Amid enthusiastic applause, Comrade Hua Guofeng gave an extemporaneous speech. He said: Today we are again able to get together with many friends from the literary and art circles, and I am very happy. To realize the four modernizations, we must raise the scientific and cultural levels of our entire nation. Our literature and art must also flourish and develop. He expressed cordial regards to the delegates.

Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke at the tea party. He said: History will prove that this congress is a very important landmark on our country's literature and art front. Now, the party Central Committee's Propaganda Department and the Ministry of Culture are giving this simple tea party to express our warm congratulations for the great achievements you have made through concerted and painstaking effort.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Our party has always taken literature and art as a very important part of our great cause. Writers and artists are a glorious contingent in our revolutionary ranks and contributed much in the long years of revolution. Our country has now entered a new period of historical development and the party is leading the people of all nationalities in our country to advance toward a still greater new goal. We hope that you will make even more brilliant contributions to this great cause.

Comrade Hu Yaobang added: It can be said that the comrades working as writers and artists and those of us in propaganda work are comrades in arms in the same trench. I know that our propaganda departments have not shown sufficient concern, support and assistance for you. Some people show little respect for your labor and even flagrantly interfere in your work and treat you rudely. I want to say that under the leadership of our party Central Committee, all these defects can surely be overcome, step by step. Actions that go against the party's policy on literature and art will ultimately be strictly prohibited. The correct relationship between our party and writers and artists is certain to develop in a healthy way.

He said: Although the age of everyone here varies, we are all sons and daughters of the Chinese nation in the 20th century. Thanks to the smashing of the "gang of four" by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we are again masters of our own destiny. There is a song entitled "Our Life Is Full of Sunshine." We are now indeed marching forward along a broad avenue under a brilliant sun. Our future is very bright. Our general goal is to build a powerful socialist country with four modernizations. This powerful country should be economically developed, rich and strong, politically stable and united as well as flourishing in literature and art. We are determined to reach this goal; we must reach this goal; and we are surely able to reach it.

Comrade Hu Yaobang rousingly concluded his speech: If we have confidence in this, if we persevere, a new period of an all-round, sustained flowering of literature and art in our great motherland will surely come. The time has come for everyone to use his talent to the full. Let all of us fight together with one mind and one heart: The victory will definitely belong to us.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech, which was replete with revolutionary enthusiasm and confidence, was frequently interrupted by warm applause from all delegates.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech was followed by poems and songs recited and sung by many poets and singers. Dressed in their festival best, a group of literary and art workers from the motherland's border regions proposed a toast to the health of the leading comrades of the party and government. Everybody was in a happy mood. The tea party was permeated with an atmosphere of intimacy and unity.

CORRECTION TO GUANGMING RIBAO ON BEIJING PHILOSOPHY DISCUSSION

The following correction applies to the item entitled "GUANGMING RIBAO Reports Beijing Philosophy Discussion," published in the 14 November People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page L 15:

Page L 16, sixth paragraph, should read: The comrades who spoke also believed that those who would uphold the scientific nature of Marxism should likewise have the courage to revise outdated things in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and that this type of "Revision" actually represents the proper significance of developing Marxism. They held that...

BRIEFS

LAND RECLAMATION--China's land reclamation enterprises have made a profit this year, ending the deficit situation of the past 13 years. In 1976 China's land reclamation enterprises suffered a deficit exceeding 700 million yuan. The situation has been fundamentally changed this year. The state farms of the Heilongjiang reclamation zone, which possesses about half the total acreage of all state farms throughout the country, has a balanced budget this year. Jiangsu's state farms have made a profit of 18 million yuan this year, up from last year's 319 million yuan. Liaoning's state farms have made a profit of nearly 20 million yuan, up from last year's 6 million yuan. All of Hubei's 49 state farms have made a profit this year. To achieve still greater success, the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation recently held a meeting in Wuhan Municipality on state farms management. A total of 138 state farms and industrial enterprises were commended at the meeting. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW]

MEMORIAL SERVICE--Beijing, 20 October--Comrade Zhang Wenang, former secretary of the party committee and director of the China Agricultural Mechanization Scientific Research Institute, died of illness on 13 September 1979 at the age of 71. He suffered seriously from the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the Great Cultural Revolution and was exonerated after the gang's downfall. The memorial service for Comrade Zhang Wenang was held at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery on 19 October. Yang Ligong, minister of agriculture, delivered the memorial speech. Wreaths were sent by Peng Zhen, Bo Yibo, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao and Lu Dingyi. Bo Yibo and Wang Shoudao attended the memorial service. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 20 Oct 79 OW]

JIANGXI RIBAO STRESSES PRIMACY OF ECONOMIC WORK

HK161119 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 79 HK

[Report on 15 November JIANGXI RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "The Four Modernizations Represent the Greatest Current Politics"]

[Excerpts] It is no arbitrary decision that the four modernizations represent the party's political line and task and the core of all work in the party and state; it reflects the demands of scientific Marxist theory, the inevitability of the development of history and the desire of the people. It is also the most fundamental way for turning chaos to order following the Lin Biao and the gang of four counterrevolutionary cliques.

The article says: To regard the four modernizations as the party's central task is also determined by the current chief contradiction in China in the current stage. Today, classes and class contradictions are no longer the chief contradiction in our country. The chief contradiction is that the level of development of the productive forces is very low and cannot meet the needs of the state and the people. At present, the masses are urgently concerned about solving many economic political and social problems, all of which are closely linked with the lack of development of the productive forces. For instance, there are many people in the towns awaiting employment. This is a political and social problem, but in the final analysis it is an economic problem. Our industrial and agricultural production has not developed sufficiently and cannot provide employment yet for more manpower. Only by starting with developing production and opening the door wide can we gradually insure that everyone capable of laboring finds work suited to his ability and receives appropriate remuneration. Again, there is a housing shortage in the towns, the urban environment is polluted, and supplies of certain commodities are insufficient. This too is caused by the fact that our economy is undeveloped and there are difficulties in our financial and material forces. Only by very rapidly promoting economic construction and material force and enabling the state and people to become rich can we insure that better arrangements are made for the livelihood of the masses on the basis of the development of production.

Again, take the current problems in law and order in society. These are political and social problems. Some are caused by the disruption created by remnant exploiting class elements, including the remnants of the factional forces of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Some are caused by people being poisoned by exploiting class ideology. Others are caused by fits of anarchism and extreme individualism and so on. These problems are also caused to a certain extent by the fact that at one stage we relaxed the struggle against the enemy, slackened maintenance of law and order in society, and relaxed political and ideological work. However, to a very great extent the problems of law and order in society are also economic problems. The ancients said, "human dignity is not the offspring of an empty stomach" and "when he has opportunity after the performance of these things, a man should employ them in polite studies." There is a certain degree of truth in this. In the socialist system, a developed economy, an enriched life and developed culture will help to cultivate an excellent social atmosphere, prevent and eliminate corruption by exploiting class ideology and lessen illegal and criminal behavior. This of course does not in the least mean that under current economic conditions we can relax political and ideological work, weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat and wait for the development of the economy in order to solve problems of law and order in society. Nor does it in the least mean that there is no such thing as crime in economically developed societies. What we mean is that it emphatically shows that solving economic problems plays a major and even the decisive role in solving political and social problems. However, this certainly does not exclude the reciprocal role of politics with regard to economics. Today there are contradictions everywhere and problems are piled to the sky.

Only by accurately fastening onto the main contradiction, that is, grasping the cardinal link--developing production and making the economy prosper--can the various contradictions be solved and solutions gradually found to many problems.

The article says: The building of the four modernizations is currently the greatest politics while economic work and economic problems are currently the greatest political problems. To put it more accurately, it is the overriding political task. This notion, viewpoint and guiding principle may not be easily understood by comrades who were deeply influenced by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, and comrades who have long followed the old track. Fallacies such as "take the class struggle as the key link," "give prominence to politics" and "politics can squeeze out everything else" were in vogue for so many years and deceived so many people. The scars they have left in the thinking of certain comrades are really too deep. It is very difficult for them to turn the ideological corner at this turning-point of history.

The article points out: Some comrades are accustomed to regarding economic work as something which is not strictly necessary and which may be done to a greater or lesser extent and in a good or bad way as one fancies. They do not regard economic work as a tough task which exerts pressure, and adopt a light approach to it; needless to say, they certainly do not put it in the overriding position. On the contrary they stick labels such as "failing to put politics in command" and "purely professional viewpoint" on comrades who enthusiastically engage in economic work. Fallacies spread everywhere for a long time, causing the abnormal situation in which there are many persons well-versed in talking empty politics and few men of action engaged in economic work. We must now change this situation. Economic work is a tough task; it is the overriding central task.

Some comrades are accustomed to launching movements and shock attacks and rely on issuing political comments and making a noise but they are not good at carrying out sound and meticulous economic work. Even when they do economic work, they apply the methods of political movements, organize universal battles at the drop of a hat and habitually replace economic analysis with political slogans and economic measures with administrative orders. This is the pernicious influence of the rubbish such as "give prominence to politics" of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Formalist political study, long-winded political reports, empty political sermons and so on are all the hereditary diseases of giving prominence to politics. If we fail to cure these diseases and continue to "give prominence to politics," economic work is bound to be suppressed and cannot be genuinely put in the overriding position.

After the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established, as long as we are not attacked by an external enemy, the central task of the party is always to carry out economic construction. We must resolutely put economic work in the overriding position and we should give prominence to politics. Giving prominence to politics is wrong at all times and in all circumstances. We must be particularly vigilant against the erroneous slogan "give prominence to politics," and completely eliminate its pernicious influence in our actual work.

Political work must be strengthened and this must be done all the better at a turning-point of history. However, the political work we are demanding must be realistic, vivid, and closely center on the reality of the four modernizations, thus serving economic work and stimulating economic construction. Formalist political work and the so-called politics which suppresses economic construction must be resolutely abolished.

The article says: Some comrades are also still a bit hesitant and apprehensive about concentrating energy on economic construction. They wonder whether it is rightist to act in this way instead of concentrating their main energy on class struggle and economic work, and whether the "deviation will be corrected" in future. They are never ready for and are always resistant to changing rules, regulations and methods which do not suit the new situation and they resist abandoning outdated and erroneous slogans in order to shift all party work to taking economic construction as the center. Hence, they cannot carry out economic construction in a wholehearted way.

There are even a very small number of people who roved hither and thither during the tyranny of Lin Biao and the gang of four and made ill-gotten gains. They represent a negative and destructive factor in concentrating energy on economic construction. They claim to be experts in line struggle, but actually they are habitual frauds who rely on eating from the political rice-bowl of Lin Biao and the gang of four to muddle through their days. They not only lack understanding of economic work; they also have no intention of learning anything about it. They engaged their best abilities in reversing right and wrong, starting rumors to create trouble, stirring up dissension, inciting factionalism, causing incidents and maneuvering behind the scenes. Unless we are vigilant against them and clear away their interference, they will constantly cause waves in the situation of carrying out the four modernizations amid stability and unity, and may even stir up the next wave before the previous one has been pacified. People have long been disgusted with these black sheep. They will not allow any more upheavals of one kind or another. Hence, we cannot but warn these people: You must regard the overall situation of the four modernizations and the fundamental interests of the people as the important things, and must not do any thing which runs counter to the will of the masses. Otherwise, the people will certainly not be lenient with you.

Economic work is the central overriding task, but we do not mean by this that it abolishes and replaces everything else. On the contrary, it puts forward still higher demands on all work. We cannot follow the methods of Lin Biao and the gang of four in giving prominence to one item and squeezing out everything else and throwing normal work order into confusion. We demand that every department take economic construction as the central task, do their own work well, and insure that their work revolves around, suits, is subordinate to and serves the four modernizations. We must have a very clear and firm viewpoint of supporting the building of the four modernizations. We must resolutely do anything which benefits the four modernizations, and avoid and put right anything which does not. We must give the green light to speeding up the four modernizations through policies and through providing support in manpower, material and finance. We must be skillful at using the highly-organized strength of the people, using all the functions of the state organs, and using the role of all the economic levels to promote the building of the four modernizations under party leadership.

The article says: Concentrating energy on promoting economic construction requires that we concentrate our thinking, organizational strength, and finance and material. By concentrating our thinking, we mean truly merging our thinking into the spirit of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC and Comrade Ye Jianying's important National Day speech, and into the party's line, principles and policies. At present, there are many different factors hindering us in concentrating our thinking. The main one is still the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. It disrupts people's thinking, sometimes from the left and sometimes from the right. What merits attention is that certain people make use of the shortcomings in our work and various unsolved problems to spread negative pessimism with regard to the four modernizations and to shake people's trust in the party leadership, their resolve to carry out the party's line, principles and policies, and their morale for carrying out the new Long March. It is extremely important to continue to carry out in depth the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth in close connection with the reality of the four modernizations. This will help the cadres and masses to master the ideological weapons for testing which things are correct and which are incorrect, merge people's thinking into the party's line, principles and policies, and enhance their determination, enthusiasm and creativity for carrying out the four modernizations. At the same time, it is necessary to attach importance to criticizing anarchism, factionalism, extreme individualism and so on. People who carry around these sinister airs and styles cannot spontaneously restrict their own thinking and actions and subordinate them to the needs of stability and unity and of speeding up the four modernizations.

In addition, the moment these things break out in acute form, they are bound to become serious obstacles to the four modernizations. We must adopt the method of setting out the facts and speaking reason and of practicing criticism and self-criticism among the people to seriously do a good job of unifying people's thinking.

Concentrating organizational strength means concentrating overwhelming leadership strength on promoting economic construction. The party committees at all levels must devote their main efforts to studying economic conditions, solving economic problems and promoting economic work. The leadership groups of the economic departments and the enterprises must be readjusted and strengthened as rapidly as possible in accordance with the party criteria for assigning cadres. It is necessary to do well in discovering and cultivating talented people and to boldly promote specialized people of talent in the prime of life to important posts in economic construction. We must selectively transfer a number of party and government cadres to the economic front, train them in a planned way and insure that they acquire the necessary specialized knowledge. In this way they will be truly able to make a success of the work for which they are responsible.

Concentrating finance and material means using the currently limited capital and material for use in the economic departments and construction items of decisive significance. We must do things which produce great profits from small capital, and achieve the greatest and best political results from the smallest investment.

SHANGHAI HOLDS ACADEMIC MEETING ON SOCIALIST PRODUCTION

OW161428 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] According to a report by JIEFANG RIBAO, the editorial department of the academic monthly of the economic research institute under the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences and the Shanghai Municipal Economic Association held a joint discussion meeting on 7 November to warmly discuss the question: "What is the purpose of socialist production?" Attending the meeting were more than 20 economists, professors, scholars and economic workers in Shanghai, including (Wang Xingfeng), (Zhong Huiyong), (Wang Weisheng), (Ji Jisheng), (Zhong Wen Yuan), (Dai Cheng), (Hu Peiran), (Xu Yixing) and others.

At the meeting all comrades said: Authors of the classical works on Marxism clearly spelled out the purpose of socialist production. The party constitution endorsed by the Eighth National CCP Congress clearly pointed out that the fundamental purpose for carrying out all the party work was to satisfy to the maximum the people's needs in material and cultural life. They suggested that it was necessary to write this Marxist concept into the general program of the party constitution.

Those attending the meeting held that it is necessary to restore the good name of such terms as "well being" and "consumption," to thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" so as to satisfy the rising needs of society and all people in material and cultural life. Efforts must also be made to arrange production on the basis of such needs.

Those attending the meeting pointed out: The amount of products consumed by the people must be included in the plans for the development of the national economy. To turn out products suited to popular taste, we must not only emphasize the production output value from now on as the main target for formulation of production plans, we should also pay attention to the amount of products sold and regard this as one of the criteria for making awards.

BRIEFS

ANHUI FIGHTS DROUGHT--Suxian Prefecture, Anhui Province, has not had rain for over 40 days and is experiencing a drought that is seriously affecting autumn sowing and planting. Cadres and peasants throughout the prefecture are doing everything possible to maintain adequate moisture in the fields, replace dry seedlings, conserve water and sow the fields on a crash basis. As of 5 November, the prefecture had sown 7.15 million mu of fields to grain crops, or 96 percent of the planned acreage, and 230,000 mu to rapeseed. In addition, it had cultivated 85,000 mu of rapeseed seedlings and transplanted 15,000 mu. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW] Fuyang County, Anhui, is vigorously engaged in combating and protecting the newly planted wheat seedlings. So far, the county has irrigated some 300,000 mu of wheat, or 68 percent of croplands needing to be watered. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW] Bo County in Anhui has been engaged in combating drought, protecting wheat seedlings and replanting withered plots immediately following sowing. By 5 November, the county had irrigated or replanted over 100,000 mu of wheatfields. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW]

JIANGSU FIGHTS DROUGHT--Zhejiang Prefecture in Jiangsu has been actively engaged in combating drought on more than 3 million mu of acreage throughout the province, including 1.5 million mu of wheat, barley and naked barley, 200,000 mu of rapeseed and 1.3 million mu of green manure. The prolonged drought has seriously affected autumn sowing in the prefecture. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW] Ganyu County, Jiangsu, is going all out to fight drought and protect seedlings. Because of the drought, seedlings are missing on 10 percent of the county's 500,000 mu of wheat fields. Having engaged 22,000 professional teams in the drive to protect seedlings, seedlings have been replanted on more than 40,000 mu of fields. The county's 2,000 irrigation and drainage machines are operating around the clock and have watered once 75 percent of the wheatfields hit by drought. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]

SHANDONG FERTILIZER PLANT--Feicheng chemical fertilizer plant in Shandong Province has streamlined its management and put into effect a bonus and penalty system. This has aroused the workers' enthusiasm for increasing production and reducing the consumption of materials and energy. During the third quarter of this year, the plant produced 4,874 tons of synthetic ammonia, a 75 percent increase over the second quarter. As a result of an economy drive, 3,422 tons of coal, 1,796 tons of coke, 1.46 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 14,134 kilograms of oil were saved during the third quarter. Since the beginning of the third quarter, the plant has not only made up the first half year's loss of 340,000 yuan but also netted a profit of 260,000 yuan. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Nov 79 SK]

SHANGHAI HOG, PORK SUPPLY--During the January-September period of this year, 2.71 million head of hogs were procured from the suburbs of Shanghai, registering an increase of 800,000 head over the corresponding 1978 period. More than 93,000 dun of pork were supplied to the city by other provinces in the same period, showing an increase of 10,000 dun over the corresponding 1978 period. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG LATE RICE--Harvesting of hybrid late rice has begun in Zhejiang Province. Acreage planted to hybrid late rice has been expanded this year. Judging from the already harvested rice in some areas, there will be a bumper harvest this year. In many areas, the per-mu yield of hybrid late rice ranged from 1,000 to 1,405 jin. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW]

I. 20 Nov 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

ZHAO ZIYANG, LIU LANTAO ATTEND SICHUAN UNITED FRONT MEETING

HK1800304 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 17 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee's United Front Department held a provincial united front work conference in Chengdu from 5 to 17 November. Responsible comrades of the united front departments of all municipal, prefectural and county CCP committees and comrades in charge of united front work in provincial departments concerned and a number of colleges, universities, scientific research units, factories, mines and other enterprises, totalling 300 persons, attended the conference. The participants seriously studied documents as well as the important speeches of leading central comrades including Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian delivered after listening to reports on the national united front work conference. In connection with the reality of united front work in the province, they studied and discussed views on implementing the spirit of the national conference.

Zhao Ziyang, Lu Dadong and Du Xingyuan, leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, listened to a report on the provincial conference and also gave their views on doing a good job of united front work in the new period. Comrade Du Xingyuan also delivered an important speech at the conference. Comrade Liu Lantao, first deputy director of the United Front Department of the CCP Central Committee, also spoke at the conference.

In study and discussion, the participants unanimously held: Accomplishing the four modernizations is the central task in our country in the current stage. It is the greatest politics for the party. United front work in this period must firmly serve the central task of socialist modernization. At the same time, this work shoulders the important task of bringing Taiwan back to the motherland at an early date and fulfilling the great cause of unifying the motherland.

To truly shift the focus of united front work to serving the four modernizations, the conference demanded that the united front departments at all levels follow the spirit of the third and fourth party plenary sessions and of the second sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth CPPCC. Under the unified leadership of the party committees at all levels, they should closely cooperate with the departments concerned and do a good job in the following tasks: 1) seriously implement the party's united front policies and strive to uphold and develop the political situation of stability and unity; 2) further launch work concerning intellectuals, in accordance with the party's policy on intellectuals; 3) strengthen party leadership over the CPPCC and further enliven the work of the CPPCC; 4) strengthen party leadership over the democratic parties and bring their positive role into full play; 5) seriously implement the policies on assigning and employing non-party personages and promote relations of cooperation and collaboration between the party and non-party personages; 6) thoroughly implement the party's policy on former industrialists and businessmen and continue to do a good job of work concerning those persons; 7) in close connection with the building of the four modernizations, continue to stimulate and help non-party personages to remold their thinking; 8) conduct reeducation in the policy on nationalities and seriously implement this policy; 9) develop the patriotic united front embracing Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese compatriots living abroad; 10) continue to launch friendship activities with foreign countries.

SICHUAN HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON LEGAL SYSTEM

HK161417 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 15 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts] To further stimulate publicity and education in the legal system, lay a good ideological foundation for implementing the important laws next year, further do well

in promoting order in production, work and society, develop the excellent situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, the Propaganda Department of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and the party group of the political and legal group of the Sichuan Provincial Revolutionary Committee jointly held a telephone conference on 14 November on publicity and education in the legal system. Responsible comrades of all municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties and provincial propaganda and political and legal departments attended the conference. Liu Ziyi, director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee; and Qiao Zhimin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the party group of the political and legal group of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the conference.

Comrade Liu Ziyi said: While further conducting publicity and education in democracy and the legal system we must publicize the great significance of strengthening the socialist legal system in the context of the four modernizations. We must allow the cadres and masses to understand that only by resolutely upholding the socialist legal system is it possible to insure the democratic rights of the people, mobilize all positive factors and speed up the four modernizations.

We must publicize the dialectical relationship between socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and enable the cadres and masses to understand that democracy and centralism and freedom and discipline are inseparable, clarify muddled ideas on the issue of the legal system and consciously abide by the law and discipline. We must do well in publicizing the basic spiritual essence of the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure and other laws and enable the cadres and masses to know what the law protects and opposes.

During publicity and education, apart from doing well in promoting cadres' study, we must do well in holding publicity meetings. Cities, neighborhoods, factories, offices, schools and other units must organize at least two or three publicity meetings on democracy and the legal system each and resolutely insure that all cadres and masses will directly listen to the publicity. Through the activities of the party branches and propagandists, rural areas must adopt different forms to promote publicity and education in the light of local conditions and enable all households to learn about it.

All municipal, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and county propaganda departments must coordinate with the political and legal departments and provide propaganda materials. They must make use of all publicity media and positions in conducting publicity and education activities and also bring into full play the roles of trade unions, CYL committees, women's federations and other mass organizations.

Comrade Qiao Zhimin said in his speech: To resolutely insure the official implementation of the important laws, including the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure on 1 January under the leadership of the party committees, political and legal departments must actively coordinate with the propaganda departments and specifically do well in firmly grasping publicity and education in the legal system. They must make use of the legal weapon to protect the people and deal blows at the enemies. In particular, we must resolutely deal blows at those criminals who engage in thievery, raping women, violent activities and murder as well as those who engage in hooligan acts and burglaries. It is necessary to impose strict legal sanctions on them. The cadres and people's policemen must enhance their consciousness in enforcing and abiding by the law and unfailingly and strictly observe and enforce all laws and take sure actions against all illegal activities.

At the conference, responsible comrades of the propaganda departments of the Chongqing municipal and Hechuan county CCP committees reported their situations and experiences in conducting trial-point work in publicity and education in the legal system.

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES EDUCATION IN LEGAL SYSTEM

HK170117 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2318 GMT 15 Nov 79 HK

[Excerpts of SICHUAN RIBAO editorial: "Conduct in a Concentrated Way Education in the Legal System in the Urban and Rural Areas Throughout the Province"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The editorial noted: The important laws, including the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure adopted at the second session of the Fifth NPC, will be implemented on 1 January. This is a major affair in the political life of the people of China. In order to create favorable conditions for implementing the laws, and in the light of the plan of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, we must firmly grasp the period before the end of the year to mobilize the forces in all aspects, make use of all kinds of publicity media and conduct in a concentrated way publicity and education activities focusing on the criminal law and the law of criminal procedures. These activities must revolve around economic work. We must insure that the fundamental spirit and main substance of the laws are learned by all households and go deep into the people's hearts. We must enable everyone to know what the laws protect and oppose.

The editorial pointed out: While conducting publicity and education, we must master the fundamental spirit of the laws and pay attention to guarding against one-sidedness. We must publicize in a dialectical manner rights and duties, democracy and centralism, freedom and discipline, and individual ease of mind and unified will. We must not just pay attention to one aspect and ignore the other. We must enable all the cadres and masses to understand that rights and duties are inseparable.

In connection with publicity and education in the legal system, we must penetratingly criticize all kinds of anarchism, extreme individualism and liberalization. We must enable the masses to be clear about the fundamental differences between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy, enrich and carry forward the fine traditions of our country and nation and establish a fine social convention of abiding by the law.

The editorial also emphasized: While conducting publicity, we must pay attention to closely integrating publicizing and enforcing the law. In coordination with this education, we must vigorously commend good people and deeds in abiding by the law and discipline and resolutely deal blows at those black sheep who violate the law and discipline and sabotage order in production, work and society. In particular, we must resolutely expose those factional remnants of the gang of four who once stirred up trouble and fished in troubled waters and punish them according to law.

The SICHUAN RIBAO editorial noted in conclusion: The party committees in all places must strengthen their [word indistinct] and leadership over this work, bring into full play the forces in all aspects, insure that all people coordinate with one another and work hard together, and launch the publicity activities as quickly as possible.

I. 20 Nov 79

Q 4

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

AN PINGSHENG AT YUNNAN OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS

HK161142 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 15 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] Under the earnest concern of the Yunnan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the third provincial congress of returned Overseas Chinese closed in Kunming on 15 November. Attending the closing ceremony were Dao Guodong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Wu Shengyu), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Long Zehui, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and (Liu Jixiang), deputy commissar of Yunnan Military District. Responsible comrades of the provincial returned Overseas Chinese affairs office, the provincial women's federation, the provincial CYL committee, democratic parties, the provincial federation of industry and commerce and departments concerned also attended the closing ceremony.

After the conclusion of the congress, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Li Qiming, Dao Guodong and (Wu Shengyu) met with all the delegates. They had a photograph taken as a memento.

The delegates discussed the speech by (Zhao Peixian), director of the provincial returned Overseas Chinese affairs office, entitled "Adhere to the Four Basic Principles, Vigorously Develop Returned Overseas Chinese Affairs and Make Contributions to the Achievements of the Four Socialist Modernizations of Our Motherland." They also examined and discussed the work report made by (Wang Zhaoming), chairman of the provincial federation of returned Overseas Chinese, on behalf of the Second Committee of the Yunnan Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese. They discussed the adopted the regulations of the federation and elected the third committee of the federation.

The delegates unanimously held: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has held sway in returned Overseas Chinese affairs since the founding of our country. The party and the government have adhered to the principle of treating the returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of the Overseas Chinese equally, without discrimination, and taking proper care of them in the light of their individual situation. They have implemented a series of policies on returned Overseas Chinese affairs. They have shown concern for the returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese in all aspects and encouraged them to do everything for the socialist cause."

Since the smashing of the gang of four, party organizations at all levels have reversed the verdicts on the grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice for returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese. They have further mobilized the socialist activism of the returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese.

The delegates attending the congress declared: "We must carry forward the patriotic tradition, emancipate our minds, start up the machinery and, together with the people of all nationalities throughout the province, work hard with one heart and one mind and with rapt attention. We must make still greater contributions to the speeding up of the socialist construction in our province."

On 15 November the Third Committee of the Yunnan Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese held its first plenary session to elect the chairman, vice chairmen and Standing Committee members. As a result, 37 Standing Committee members were elected, (Wang Zhaoming) was elected chairman and (Li Jun), (Zhang Xiangshi), (Guo Yaohua), (Wu Haiming), (Li Jinxian), (Lin Jiamin), (Wu Biquan) and (Huang Tongyuan) were elected vice chairmen. (Li Jun) was concurrently appointed secretary general.

BEIJING RIBAO DISCUSSES PROMOTION OF FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

HK161228 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Article by Beijing RIBAO commentator: "Devote Our Energies To Realizing the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] In his "speech at the rally in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC," Comrade Ye Jianying noted: "At present, the four modernizations constitute the pivot of our political life. The security of the state, social stability and a better material and cultural life for our people all hinge ultimately on the success of modernization and on the growth of production." This very important passage has unequivocally pointed out that the primary task for the whole party and people throughout the country at present and for quite a long time to come is the construction of the four modernizations. This very important passage has also unequivocally pointed out the close relationship between the construction of the four modernizations and the vital interests of the 900 million people.

Realizing the four modernizations is a penetrating revolution, and a great new Long March as well. On the road of advance, we must solve piles of mountainous problems left over by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," overcome all types of new difficulties while pressing ahead, energetically develop science and technology, scale one height of science after another and continuously reform those production relations that do not meet the needs of developing productive force. To solve these problems, we cannot rely on a few people, nor can we decentralize our forces. The correct path is that under the leadership of the party, all people must follow the line formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and make concerted efforts to devote all our energies to realizing the four modernizations. To make our country prosperous and powerful and to work for the well-being of ourselves and posterity, all members of the great Chinese nation must work with one heart and one mind, go all out, be promoters of emancipation of the mind, of stability and unity, and of the realization of the four modernizations and make proper contributions on the road of this great cause which determines the destiny of the motherland.

All of our comrades must conscientiously ponder the following questions: Do I really understand that the four modernizations constitute the pivot of our present political life? Do I understand the great significance of the construction of the four modernizations? Have I devoted my major energies to realizing the four modernizations? To see whether one's work and political consciousness are beneficial or detrimental to the realization of the four modernizations is the fundamental criterion for measuring and judging all work and the level of political consciousness of every comrade. We are glad to see that a number of labor models, shock workers in the new Long March and advanced workers who have made great contributions to the four modernizations have emerged on all fronts and in all trades and professions in this municipality. They have given first place to the realization of the four modernizations and tried in every possible way to add flowers to the brocade of the four modernizations; they have vied with each other for the hardest jobs in the four modernizations, had the courage to defy dangers in the interests of the four modernizations and vied with each other in making contributions. These men of action in the construction of the four modernizations should be respected and commended. However, we must also see that the thinking and actions of a few comrades still fall far short of what the four modernizations expect of them. For example, some comrades are very irresponsible in their work and production; some comrades disregard organizational discipline and promote anarchism in a big way; and some comrades hanker after personal privileges, get back-door benefits and injure public interests to profit private interests. Now that the first year of the first campaign in the four modernizations is ending, it is quite necessary for every comrade to conscientiously review the work which he has completed during the previous period so as to carry forward successes, rectify shortcomings, strive to be more advanced if he is already advanced and strive to catch up with the advanced if he is lagging behind. [paragraph continues]

We must take pride in promoting the four modernizations in a big way and in making more contributions to the four modernizations. We must regard interfering with the four modernizations and sitting idle and enjoying the fruits of others' work as a disgrace. We must be determined to be persons who feel no qualms about their actions for the motherland, the four modernizations and future generations. The masses should be like this and the CYL and party members and particularly the party's cadres should also be like this.

To devote our energies to realizing the four modernizations, we must also correctly handle the relationships between immediate and long-term interests, between personal and overall interests and between partial and general interests. Due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the national economy of our country was on the verge of collapse, thus creating great difficulties, and there are many problems such as problems in wages, material benefits, housing for staff and workers, labor and employment and other issues which are closely linked to the livelihood of the people and must be solved. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" 3 years ago, the national economy of our country has achieved a relatively quick revival and development and the people's living standards have improved. The party and the state are currently continuing to adopt measures to solve more successfully and quickly some problems that must be urgently solved. However, to completely change the current difficult situation and to solve various problems in the state and in the people's livelihood, the whole party and people throughout the country must continue to make great efforts and put in a lot of hard work. As the saying goes: The cleverest housewife cannot cook a meal without rice. Only by promoting the four modernizations, developing production and building a solid material base can we successfully carry out the work and solve problems. We should review some facts: If our national economy had not revived and developed in the past 3 years and if our national economy was in the same state as it was when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amok, would it be possible for our country to increase the purchasing prices of 18 agricultural products, appropriate several billion yuan for supporting agricultural production and improving the livelihood of the peasants, offer staff and workers subsidies for increases in food prices and increase the wages of 40 percent of staff and workers? Obviously our country could not do so. If we disregard the four modernizations and the development of production, achieving the above-mentioned things is nothing but glib talk. Our positive and negative experiences and lessons have repeatedly shown this truth which we must remember: The existing problems will be solved. However, this does not mean that we will carry out the four modernizations only after all problems are solved. We must not also try to solve personal problems at the expense of hampering the smooth promotion of the four modernizations. If we pay no attention to the actual conditions of the state and make undue urgent and excessively high demands on solving problems in personal livelihood, this will not only be detrimental to the overall situation of the four modernizations but will also finally injure our personal interests. Therefore we must look upon ourselves as masters of the state, voluntarily share the state's cares and burdens, proceed from the whole situation of the four modernizations, submit ourselves to the four modernizations, meet the needs of the four modernizations and strive to do well in realizing the four modernizations as our goals.

Stability and unity are the important prerequisites for realizing the four modernizations. The chaotic situation and repeated political movements which occurred during many of the previous years seriously disrupted the national economy of our country and brought enough suffering to the people. Now, to devote our energies to realizing the four modernizations, we must show great care for and resolutely safeguard the political situation of stability and unity which has not come easily. We must not allow a chaotic situation to reemerge. The great majority of the miscarriages of justice, incorrect cases and trumped-up cases, which occurred during the Great Cultural Revolution, and some other leftover problems have been redressed and solved. It is necessary to continue to solve some problems that should be solved. However, problems should always be solved in order of importance and urgency and in a planned way. [paragraph continues]

In solving problems, we must proceed from the interests of the four modernizations, and of stability and unity. If we adopt the method of creating disturbances, "exert pressure" and force leading organs to immediately solve our problems or to break through the stipulations of the present policies so as to meet our irrational demands, this will not only be detrimental to realizing the four modernizations but will also be a futile action for solving problems. If we frequently create disturbances, can leading organs and leading cadres devote their energies to studying and solving problems in the four modernizations? If we frequently create disturbances, can leading organs and leading cadres solve the problems in the people's livelihood in a guided and planned way? Some people describe storming leading organs and disrupting public order as so-called democracy. We should justly and forcefully tell these people: You are wrong. The democracy we stress is a democracy for the great majority of the people and is a democracy which safeguards the fundamental interests of the great majority of the people. Realizing the four modernizations is the common wish and common interest of the masses of people. Words and deeds that are detrimental to the four modernizations are also detrimental to the people's interests and run counter to the common will of the great majority of the people. How can these words and deeds be described as conforming to socialist democracy? We can see from some recent incidents that the so-called "rebel" spirit of storming, beating and looting promoted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is still seriously poisoning some people. Therefore, to safeguard stability and unity, we must continue to eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and tangibly strengthen education in the legal system. We must strengthen socialist democracy and promote the people's enthusiasm and creative spirit. However, we must also strengthen education in the sense of organization and discipline and criticize anarchism and extreme individualism. We must resolutely expose individual evil-doers who deliberately disrupt stability and unity and all criminal elements including those who commit physical assault or murder, looters and hooligans. We must resolutely struggle against them and punish them according to law. Leaders at all levels and all comrades are duty-bound to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. This is one of the aspects of caring for and contributing to the four modernizations.

Realizing socialist modernization is the great mission which has been placed on all our comrades by the times and is also the only way to realize our lofty ideal--communist society. This is also the inevitable law of the development of history. We squarely face the existing problems and we soberly see that many new conditions and difficulties will certainly emerge on the road of advance. However, we believe that our cause will triumph. Revolutionaries will forever be optimists. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, with the positive and negative experiences gained over the past 30 years and under the guidance of the correct line, principles and policies formulated by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we can surely overcome all difficulties, eliminate all interference and constantly win new victories in the construction of the four modernizations so long as we make concerted efforts and work hard and perseveringly.

BEIJING CHECK ON MARKET PRICES REVEALS EXTRA PROFITS

OWL60810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 16 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 16 (XINHUA)--A city-wide price inspection in the capital has revealed that a number of shops have taken advantage of the recent price rise to make extra profits, says a commentary in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. The commentary encourages efforts to check this tendency, since it concerns the people's living.

Retail prices for pork, beef, mutton, poultry, eggs, vegetables, aquatic products and milk were raised early this month, following a joint circular issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council. It stipulated that prices not included among these eight non-staple foods were to be kept stable.

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One inspection team found that the Haidian commune's food factory had raised the prices of all seven kinds of bread. But only three kinds contain milk or eggs. The other four were made using orange juice, honey and grapes, which are not among the eight items affected by the price rise. One market in the Chaoyang District was found to be giving short weights for its shrimp and increasing prices. A retail shop in Tongxian County sold sacks and sieves at higher price, making an additional profit of over 100 yuan. A radio repair shop in Xuanwu District had upped its TV repair charges from two yuan to 13 yuan. A factory raised the price of a popular line in bath towels from 6 to 8 yuan after it had made a minor change to a design: the picture of a tiger going downhill was replaced by one running uphill.

A proposal from residents in Xuanwu District to set up mass supervision groups has recently been adopted by the city. Inspection teams have checked on weights and measures used and imposed strict restrictions.

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS NEI MONGGOL SECURITY DIRECTORS' MEETING

SK171326 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to our correspondent, a 20-day regional meeting of the directors of public security bureaus was successfully concluded on 9 November. The meeting relayed the guidelines of the national meeting of directors of public security bureaus of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Participants studied and discussed the truth criterion issue on the basis of the actual situation of our region and clearly understood the present class situation and main contradictions of our country as well as the dialectical relations between democracy and the legal system and between democracy and dictatorship. They unanimously expressed their opinion that it is imperative to further emancipate their minds, rectify the ideological line and keep abreast of the shift in the emphasis of the party's work so as to safeguard the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, addressed the meeting. Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP committee, delivered a report on the truth criterion issue. Shen Xinfu, vice chairman, and (Zhang Rugang), advisor to the regional revolutionary committee, spoke on how to study and implement the criminal laws and the laws on criminal procedure and how to do public security work well by relying on the masses. Yun Shiyong, secretary of the regional CCP committee and director of the regional public security bureau, talked about the future tasks of public security work in our region, which were set forth in accordance with the guidelines of the national meeting of directors of public security bureaus of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in light of the actual situation in our region.

Yun Shiyong stressed: It is necessary to intensify the struggles against enemies, strengthen public security and safeguard public order. At present, we must use all effective measures to clear up major cases promptly, deal firm blows at sabotage launched by counterrevolutionaries and criminals and protect the lives and property of the state and the people. We should not underrate the small number of remnant elements of the gang of four's factional setup who, over a long period, stirred up anarchism, ultra-individualism and factionalism, incited people to beat, smash and loot and violated discipline, orders and social morality. In the meantime, we should resist and criticize the erroneous tendencies, coming from both the left and right, of taking every opportunity to create disturbances, undermining stability and unity and violating the people's interests and will. We should also thoroughly publicize and conduct education on the legal system and strengthen the education of youngsters.

RURAL DISTRIBUTION PLANS PROMOTED IN SHANXI

Provincial CCP Committee Conference

HK180826 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "According to SHANXI RIBAO, the provincial CCP committee recently convened a conference on distribution work on the rural communes, which demanded that the peasants' grain ration average 400 jin per person and collective income distribution average 80 yuan per person; the cash distribution plans should be more than 90 percent successful, and a large number of accounting units should emerge in which the distribution plans are 100 percent successful." Comrade Wang Tingdong, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, answered questions asked by the participants and enabled them to emancipate their minds and heighten confidence in implementing the spirit of the two central documents on agriculture, carrying out the party policies and making a success of yearend distribution.

The conference stressed the importance of doing a good job of yearend distribution, and demanded that no matter whether their harvest was good or poor, all places strictly act in accordance with the party's policies and get a good grasp of fulfilling the distribution plans. "At present, the peasants are afraid that the policies will change. The leading organs at all levels must get a good grasp of implementing the policies. The rural party organizations at all levels and the (?economic) departments must strictly carry out the party policies, pay constant attention to the state of policy implementation, and promptly solve problems which arise. No organ or department may proceed from their own partial interest and act in a way which violates party policies and harms the interests of the peasants, nor may the cadres proceed from their own subjective wishes and individual interests and arbitrarily change the party's current policies." [passage indistinct]

To meet the demands of the provincial CCP committee, the conference demanded that the cadres at all levels get rid of their bureaucratic work style, truly respect and protect the peasants' interests, and refrain from infringing upon the rights of ownership and self-determination of the production teams.

SHANXI RIBAO Editorial

HK180831 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 79 HK

[SHANXI RIBAO 6 November editorial: "We Must Insure That Those Who Do More Work Receive More Pay, and Make Good the Distribution Plans"]

[Excerpts] As a result of implementing the spirit of the third plenary session, criticizing the ultraleftist line and implementing the party's rural economic policies, generally speaking the situation on the agricultural front in Shanxi is very good. The great majority of places have increased production, and diversification has also developed. The income of the communes and brigades has increased everywhere. The current issue is to do a good job of distribution work, insure that those who work more receive more after increasing production, and insure that the distribution plans are made good.

In recent years, due to the influence of the ultraleftist line, certain comrades have mistaken the relationship between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. They have laid one-sided stress on the interests of the state, procured excessive amounts of grain and neglected the interests of the collectives and the peasants. They have attached much importance to production and accumulation and little to distribution and consumption, taken more and distributed less, and held that the greater the public accumulation the better.

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These actions violate the regulations on socialist accumulation, and result in damaging the masses' enthusiasm for production and affecting the development of collective production. Thus the interests of the state are fundamentally damaged. [passage indistinct]

RALLY IN TAIYUAN PROMOTES LAW, ORDER IN SHANXI

HK170338 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Text] The Taiyuan municipal CCP and revolutionary committee held a rally in the provincial capital on the afternoon of 7 November, calling on the Communist Party members, CYL members and cadres and masses throughout the municipality to mobilize, severely deal blows at criminal activities which sabotage order and create trouble, protect state property and people's safety and protect the smooth progress of the four modernizations. Responsible comrades of the Shanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Taiyuan municipal CCP and revolutionary committees participated in the rally. First secretary of the Taiyuan Municipal CCP Committee (Wang Shujin) presided over the rally.

He said: The participants today include responsible comrades in charge of public order and security work from all provincial organs, factories and mines, universities and colleges and county units subordinate to the municipal authorities; cadres at and above department level; responsible comrades in charge of public order and security work from all urban districts and suburbs; directors of public security bureaus; court presidents; chief procurators; responsible comrades from urban district and neighborhood offices; and chiefs of police stations. The purpose of holding this great rally is to launch a large-scale mobilization to rapidly tidy up public order in the provincial capital and create a good social environment for speeding up the four modernizations.

(Cui Peiyuan), member of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee and director of the municipal public security bureau spoke on the recent state of social order in the provincial capital, analyzed the characteristics of criminal elements in carrying out their crimes and put forward views on reversing the passive situation in public order work and dealing blows at criminals. [passage indistinct]

Comrade (Li Feng), second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, addressed the rally. He stressed the following issues: Enhance understanding of the importance of doing a good job of maintaining social order; correctly understand the relationship between democracy and the legal system; carry out comprehensive handling of all problems as the correct way for doing well in social order work; in tidying up law and order it is necessary to follow the mass line and mobilize the forces of all quarters; strengthen party leadership over social order work.

Comrade (Li Feng) said in conclusion: From now until the end of the year, we must whip up a mass upsurge of tidying up social order throughout the municipality. During this period we must vigorously publicize the socialist legal system, strengthen the work of the public security departments, procuratorates and courts, do a good job of maintaining order and anticriminal work, launch education in communist morality and qualities for young people and adopt effective measures to deal blows at the sabotage and disruptive activities of various criminal elements. The party committees at all levels, and all departments and systems must closely cooperate and strive together to create excellent order in society.

HEILONGJIANG COMMENTATOR STRESSES PARTY WORK STYLE

OW161132 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Improve Party Work Style, Insure the Success of the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] The central topic discussed at a provincewide discipline inspection conference recently convened by the provincial party committee was how to insure the success of the four modernizations by safeguarding party rules, enforcing party discipline and improving the party's work style as called for in party discipline inspection. This is also a political task facing all party organizations that cannot be neglected.

Whether or not the party's work style is good is judged by whether or not the political line the party is following is correct. Over the past 3 years or so since the gang of four were smashed, the party Central Committee has led us in summing up both positive and negative experiences; defined the correct ideological, political and organizational line; brought order out of chaos; effected radical reforms; redressed cases in which people have been wronged, misjudged or framed on false charges; and implemented policies. As a result, all work is again geared to the correct orbit of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the ideological and theoretical level of the whole party has, to a great extent, been raised. We have done a great deal of work in enforcing party discipline and stepping up the party's discipline inspection. All of this emphatically reflects the people's fundamental interests and aspirations and represents the most fundamental restoration of the party's work style.

However, we must also understand that there are still relatively serious problems with respect to the party's work style. This is principally the result of the detrimental effects of the decade-long sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. A small number of leading cadres and certain party members--with power over personnel and financial and material management in certain localities and units--are still taking advantage of the power in their hands to place themselves above the masses, act beyond what is permitted and seek privileges in politics and livelihood. Certain people in the party are being seriously affected by such evil practices as seeking privileges, making backdoor deals, practicing factionalism, bureaucracy and favoritism, and trying to establish relations with people of influence. These party members represent the internal wounds to our party caused by the gang of four's sabotage, yet their activity is incompatible with our party's characteristics, the masses' demands and the spirit of the age. Although these are problems concerning a small number of party members, these problems are damaging our party's prestige, injuring the relations between the party and masses, and adversely affecting the masses' enthusiasm in realizing the four modernizations. If corrective action is not taken, the four modernizations will become empty talk.

How should these problems be solved? In establishing guiding thought, we must define the correct relationship between the party's discipline inspection and the realization of the four modernizations. A correct political line is the foundation for correctly conducting our discipline inspection work. Discipline inspection should hinge upon, be subject to and conducive to the four modernizations and it should also serve as a guarantee for the four modernizations. This is the unchangeable orientation for doing a good job in conducting discipline inspection. The problem of party work style should also be centered on the four modernizations and solved in close connection with realization of the four modernizations. Without a correct political line, without the four modernizations and without implementing the policy of readjusting, reforming, consolidating and improving our national economy, we will not be able to obtain good results in strengthening party discipline and improving party work style.

We should uphold the stand of the proletariat and the masses and resist and struggle against all evil practices to insure a purer and sounder organization of our party. At the same time, we should also watch out for and prevent the factional remnants of the gang of four and the handful of people in society who oppose the party's leadership and the dictatorship of the proletariat from taking advantage of the opportunity of rectifying our party work style to stir up troubles, so that we may be able to consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity, improve the party's work style and insure the success of the four modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK MEETING

OW151247 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW

[Summary] The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial discipline inspection work meeting in Harbin. The meeting studied Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech, summed up work and exchanged experiences. "During the meeting, Comrades Li Lian and Li Jianbai, secretaries of the provincial party committee, spoke on promoting party style to guarantee the four modernizations and on the question of the criterion of truth.

"The meeting pointed out: Since the fall of the gang of four, our party style has been greatly restored and developed. But many problems still exist in some places and fields, and some cases are even very serious. The question of party style can be solved if all party committees firmly grasp it and all leading cadres set an example while engaging in the four modernizations."

The meeting pointed out: Conducting education in party style is a fundamental measure to heighten party members' political awareness, strengthen discipline and promote party style. Both party committees at all levels and departments for inspecting discipline must grasp it. The first task of departments for inspecting discipline is to grasp ideological education, though they are organs for punishing those who violate party discipline and law.

"At present, the major content of education conducted among party members are:

"1. It is necessary to hold make-up discussions on practice being the only criterion for verifying truth and follow the correct ideological line.

"2. It is necessary to conduct education on the situation, task and the party's line, principle and policy in the new period, integrate party members' ideology with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and enhance the steadfastness, enthusiasm and consciousness of implementing the party's political line in order to carry out the party's political line.

"3. It is necessary to conduct education on party regulations, party law and party discipline and basic party knowledge so that party members can understand what is correct and what is erroneous, what they are allowed to do and what they are not and consciously observe party discipline.

"4. It is necessary to conduct education on the party's traditional work style so that party members can inherit and develop the party's fine traditional work style and play a vanguard and model role in the four modernizations."

The meeting pointed out: No campaign will be launched when party style is promoted, but it is necessary to take effective measures to promote it. The provincial party committee has decided that during the coming winter-spring period, most of the province's party members and cadres will be trained on a rotational basis.

"At present, it is necessary to investigate and handle matters involving those who continue to follow Lin Biao and the gang of four's way and who boycott in action the party's line, principles and policy; those who obstruct the redressed, framed-up, fake and wrong cases; those who adhere to factionalism, split solidarity, frame the innocent, form factions and help a tiny group of people to create disturbances and sabotage stability and unity; those who violate financial and economic discipline and sabotage the planned economy; those who count on their powerful connections to suppress democracy and retaliate against others; those who neglect their duty and cause serious consequences; and those who abuse their powers, practice fraud and engage in malicious deeds for selfish ends. Cases which involve serious issues and have universal application must be handled openly."

JILIN RIBAO EXPOSES 'PRESUMPTUOUS' PROCUREMENT OF PRODUCTS

SK171010 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO sources, our reporters understand that an upsurge in procuring grain, centering on procurement of agricultural and sideline products, has now begun. All fronts and departments should actively create conditions to support the financial and trade departments in order to make a success of the procurement of agricultural and sideline products. We have recently discovered, however that some organizations and enterprises--with a view to getting benefits for each specific department and individuals--ignored the regulations of the party Central Committee and the material interest of the vast numbers of masses. Through illegal means, they stretched their hands into the countryside, busily dispatching motor vehicles on trips between towns and cities to presumptuously procure grain, oil-bearing crops and various native and sideline products. Some provincial level units caused traffic accidents because of this.

According to the stipulations of the relevant documents issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, grain and oil-bearing crops are materials which should be procured in a unified way by the state. Organs, mass organizations, PLA units, enterprises and establishments are forbidden to procure such materials in the countryside or to exchange grain and oil-bearing crops for other materials. The procurement and purchase of grain and oil-bearing crops should be managed completely by the grain departments. Presently, in this season for levying and procuring autumn grain, we suggest that grain departments in various localities strengthen the management of grain and oil-bearing crops and strictly forbid organs, mass organizations, enterprises and establishments to presumptuously purchase grain and oil-bearing crops in the countryside so as to insure the fulfillment of the grain levy and procurement task of the state.

LIAONING HOLDS MEETING OF COUNTY CCP SECRETARIES

Ren Zhongyi Addresses Secretaries

SK180746 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] In a summing-up speech delivered on the afternoon of 17 November at the meeting of county CCP committee secretaries, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, said that significant changes have taken place in the rural areas of our province during the past year under the guidance of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and that we have ushered in a new period in which the comprehensive development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery is to be achieved, according to a report by our reporter.

He said: The total grain output of our province in 1978 reached 21.4 Billion jin. This year, conquering natural adversities, we still have reaped an all-round bumper harvest. According to preliminary estimates, the total grain output of the entire province may maintain the same level as that of last year. Production of cotton, oil-bearing seeds, vegetables, forestry and livestock breeding is better than that of last year and great increases have been achieved in some of these domains.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi stressed: The great changes experienced by our rural areas in the past year should be attributed to our efforts to implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the two documents on agricultural development endorsed at that session. In carrying out the guidelines of the session, party organizations at all levels have conscientiously implemented the party's rural policies, including those regarding the people and those on economic affairs. In the course of exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four, we have reversed and corrected a great number of unjust, wrong and framed-up cases and, in the principle of correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered, we have exonerated those rural grassroots cadres and the masses who were attacked or persecuted during the Great Cultural Revolution and settled the historical problems left over from the period before the Great Cultural Revolution. By so doing, we have revived and carried forward the party's glorious tradition of seeking truth from facts. We have removed the labels on landlords and rich peasants who have participated in labor and abided by the law for a long period and have determined anew the class status of the children of landlords and rich peasants. Thus we have turned negative factors into positive ones. We have done a great amount of work and we have achieved great results in implementing economic policies, including those of respecting the authority of communes, brigades and production teams to manage their own affair, and of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," and those concerning private plots, family sideline occupations and village fairs, and purchase of farm and sideline products. Particularly, the state's decision on raising the purchase price of farm and sideline products this year has won great support from the people and has been warmly welcomed by the masses of commune members. The vast number of rural commune members and people are fully confident of the bright prospects which lie ahead and their socialist enthusiasm has been boosted to an unprecedented high. The encouraging changes in the rural areas, which we have attained in a short period of one year, fully show the tremendous power of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and of the party's various policies.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: The good rural situation also shows the hard work of rural party organizations at all levels and the vast number of cadres, people and state farm staff and workers. On behalf of the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, I would now like to extend my warm regards to the vast number of cadres, commune members, farm staff and workers and educated youth settling in the countryside.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also pointed out: Despite the excellent situation, we should soberly see that there are still quite a few problems and that our tasks are still very arduous. In the future, we should be more determined and make still greater efforts to work unceasingly with one heart and one mind, so as to achieve still greater and more rapid changes in agriculture in our province.

Remarks on Agriculture

SK191116 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial party committee, in his summing-up speech delivered on 18 November [as heard] at the meeting of secretaries of county party committees sponsored by the provincial party committee, outlined the major tasks for our province in developing agriculture in the 3-year readjustment period and the goals to be achieved next year.

He said: The major tasks for our province in developing agriculture in the 3-year readjustment period is to vigorously raise the scientific and technological levels, improve management and administration and promote farm mechanization under the guidance of the entire set of general and specific policies adopted by the party Central Committee. Genuine efforts should be made to achieve a rational redistribution of agriculture, forestry, livestock industry, sideline production and fisheries, grain production and other cash crops as well as a rational location of agricultural zones for different crops in order to increase the proportion of forestry, livestock industry and commune-and brigade-run enterprises in the agricultural economy step by step. While continuing a steady development of production and making more contributions to the state, it is necessary to make the rural areas of the province and the broad masses of the peasants wealthy as soon as possible. As far as specific targets are concerned, during the 3-year readjustment period we must realize an average annual increase of 3.5 percent and 15 percent or more in the total output of grain and oil-bearing crops respectively. We should also increase the proportion of the total output value of forestry and livestock industry in the total agricultural output value to 20 percent as compared with 16.2 percent in 1978. Efforts should be made to exceed the best level on record for per unit yield of cash crops and increase the total output value of commune-run enterprise at an average rate of 10 percent or more a year.

The major goals to be completed next year will be to strive to reach the goal of total grain output of 22.3 billion jin and of total oil-bearing crops of 3.5 million dan. The per unit yield of cash crops should be increased by a rather large margin and forestry, livestock industry, sideline production, fisheries and commune-and brigade-run enterprises should be rapidly developed. Efforts should be made to increase the income of the collective economy for the entire province by 10 percent as compared with this year and lower the production costs to 35 percent or less. [as heard] It is necessary to increase the per capita income of commune members to 110 yuan or more and strive to raise the income of members of existing poor brigades to 50 yuan or more.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi emphatically pointed out: We cannot rely on the state to increase investments in speeding up agriculture development next year. Instead, we should rely mainly on a stable, united and lively political situation in which all members of the province can work as one in achieving the four modernizations, on further implementing party policies and on existing production potential which we should tap in every possible way.

Meeting Concludes

SK180527 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a report by our reporter, a provincial meeting of county CCP committee secretaries held by the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee concluded today in Shenyang after a 10-day session.

Attending the meeting were some 300 persons including principal leading comrades, secretaries in charge of agricultural work and directors of agricultural offices of various municipalities and prefectures, secretaries and deputy secretaries in charge of agricultural work of CCP committees of various counties and cities, responsible comrades of provincial departments, committees, office and bureaus and responsible comrades of the Shenyang Railway Bureau [words indistinct], agricultural scientific research units at provincial level and state farms.

Also attending were leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, including: Ren Zhongyi, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Hu Yimin, Guo Feng, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun, (Zhu Chuan), Liu Yiyun, (Chen Yiguang), (Chen Suzhi), Yang Dayi and (Zhang Tiejun). Speaking at the meeting were: Chen Puru, Li Huang, Hu Yimin, Zhang Zhengde, (Zhu Chuan), Liu Yiyun and (Chen Yiguang).

The main purpose of this meeting was to sum up and exchange experiences and to discuss how to promote agricultural production next year and build a new rich socialist countryside.

Participants at the meeting animatedly talked about the excellent situation which has appeared in rural areas since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, summed up experiences in accelerating agricultural development, discussed plans and measures for increasing production next year and advanced some suggestions and demands concerning policies. They also raised some criticism valuable to the work of the provincial CCP committee and some provincial departments. They emphatically discussed how to enable the people to become well-off as quickly as possible and advanced many good suggestions.

At the plenary session held this afternoon, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, on behalf of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a summing-up speech entitled: "The Whole Province Should Be Mobilized and Strive To Build a New Rich Socialist Countryside."

LIAONING FIRST SECRETARY VISITS PROVINCIAL COMMODITY FAIR

SK191124 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Nov 79 SK

[Summary] "On the morning of 18 November, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, together with other leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, including Chen Puru, paid a visit to the provincial commodity fair. Comrades Ren Zhong, Chen Puru and others carefully inspected the commodities displayed by other provinces. They praised the well-developed light industry of the fraternal provinces, highly (?appraised) the new products made in the various other locations and urged the industrial and commercial departments of our province to learn from the fraternal provinces."

"When they visited the Tianjin municipal exhibition hall, Comrade Ren Zhongyi was greatly surprised at the display of excellent and beautiful instruments. He happily said that the light industrial base of Tianjin Municipality had successfully developed."

"When they visited the exhibition halls of Sichuan, Hunan, Hebei and Anhui provinces, Comrades Ren Zhongyi and Chen Puru said to the comrades of our province that the light industrial development in the various provinces had been very rapid and that, in order to enable the products to be well received by consumers, efforts should be made to increase product variety, design and color as well as to raise product quality."

In conclusion, the report stated: "On the afternoon of (?18) November, Comrade Ren Zhongyi also paid a visit to the comrades of the fair delegations from the various provinces who were staying at the Northeast Hotel."

LI DESHENG ATTENDS AWARDS RALLY OF SHENYANG PLA UNITS

SK171336 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Nov 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, the Shenyang PLA units, authorized by the CYL Central Committee and the national women's federation, held a grand awards rally on 13 November. The rally awarded 3 units and 17 individuals under the Shenyang PLA units who had been named national new Long March shock workers, new Long March shock teams, "8 March" red banner pace setters and "8 March" red banner collectives. It also commended advanced CYL branches, outstanding CYL members, "8 March" red banner pace setters and "8 March" red banner collectives under the units.

Li Desheng, commander, and Gan Weihai, political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units, attended and addressed the rally. In their speeches, Commander Li Desheng and political Commissar Gan Weihai warmly praised the advanced collectives and individuals for their achievements attained in their new Long March. They urged CYL members and young people of the Shenyang PLA units to learn from the advanced and stand in the van of the new Long March so as to contribute to the four modernizations. They stressed: at present, it is imperative to study well Vice Chairman Ye Jianying's speech delivered at the national rally in celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the People's Republic, vigorously participate in the discussion on the criterion for truth and clearly distinguish genuine "holding high" from sham "holding high," genuine Marxism from sham Marxism and genuine socialism from sham socialism. It is necessary to guard against disturbances, anarchism, ultra-individualism and bourgeois liberalization stirred up by the remnant elements of the factional forces of the gang of four and the very small number of persons with ulterior motives who take advantage of the social problems which have remained insoluble for many years. We should unify our thinking and actions in line with the guidelines of the 3d and the 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and of the 2d session of the 5th NPC, and strive for the emancipation of the mind, unity and stability, and the four modernizations.

Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units presented commendatory certificates, medals and prizes to the advanced collectives and individuals on behalf of the CYL Central Committee, the national women's federation and the CCP committee of the Shenyang PLA units.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG COAL PRODUCTION--Hegang Mining Bureau, Heilongjiang, had by 9 November produced 10.52 million dun of coal and dug 18,600 meters of tunnels, thus fulfilling state coal production and tunneling plans for the entire year 52 and 56 days ahead of schedule. During the first 10 months of this year, the bureau earned 3.71 million yuan in profit for the state. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON GANSU AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK150751 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Report by XINHUA reporter Hu Guchua and RENMIN RIBAO reporter He Maozhi "Gansu Province Revises Its Plans and Measures for Agricultural Development on the Basis of Exploring Objective Laws and Summing Up the Experience in Fighting Natural Disaster"]

[Text] This year Gansu suffered from natural disasters rarely seen in history. First there was frost damage, followed by drought and waterlogging. As a result, agricultural production suffered severe losses. To deal with the situation, the Gansu provincial party committee summed up the experiences of recent years in a practical way and once again studied the objective laws of agricultural production in the province. It also worked out plans and measures for future agricultural production.

Since the beginning of this spring, the climate in Gansu Province has been unusual. After the spring drought, there was a frost in early summer and then floods and hail storms hit the province in autumn. These natural calamities occurred successively and have repeatedly reduced this year's production of winter crops, autumn crops and economic crops as compared with last year's production in the province. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee and other provincial departments concerned immediately went into the disaster area to investigate the losses caused by the disaster. They worked in coordination with the leading local organs to combat natural calamities and provide disaster relief. They helped communes, production brigades and the masses overcome difficulties in production and livelihood. Thanks to their prompt measures, the masses in most places have remained calm. They have united as one to tenaciously combat natural disasters.

While grasping the work of combating natural disasters and providing disaster relief, the Gansu provincial party committee sent investigation groups to the arid mountainous area in the central part of the province. Conditions here have been the worst and this area has hit most seriously by the natural disasters. They studied the methods and measures to overcome the disasters. In the investigation, they discovered that under the same natural conditions, and despite suffering the same disasters, instead of a drop in crop yields, production has increased in many advanced and typical units. The experiences of these advanced and typical units have shown that so long as we take the correct direction, adopt appropriate measures and pay attention to acting according to natural and economic laws, we can completely change the basic conditions of agricultural production and increase our ability to combat natural disasters. Although these typical units are scattered in different areas and have their own peculiarities, they share a common feature, that is, they do what is suitable for local conditions. In other words, they develop forestry or animal husbandry if the local conditions are favorable. While chiefly developing a certain line, attention must be paid to all-round development. The Xingshuwan production team, Changhe commune, Tongwei County has achieved marked success in transforming the mountains and the land; the Daping production brigade, Dingxi County has scored great achievements in combating drought and storing water; The Yangsi production brigade, Lianwan commune, Lintao County is famous for its efforts in stimulating grain production by using forestry and in bringing about an increase in production by relying on the development of afforestation; and the Dabo production team, Shichuan commune, Tongwei County is good at promoting animal husbandry by using the grassland and at promoting the development of agriculture by relying on animal husbandry.

The provincial party committee investigated and summed up in different places the experiences of many typical units in combating natural disasters and developing production. These experiences were propagated and popularized throughout the province. In so doing, the confidence of leading comrades of the provincial party committee and county party committee secretaries to change the backward situation of agriculture in Gansu was greatly strengthened. On this basis, they conscientiously reviewed and summed up the experiences of the past 30 years, especially the experiences of this year's agricultural production. They once again studied the objective laws of agricultural development in Gansu. After repeated discussions, they unanimously held that there were two basic reasons that agricultural production in Gansu had been hindered for a long time: First, the unstable political situation; second, the violation of objective laws. During the years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amok, the agents of the "gang of four" in Gansu messed things up by giving wrong orders and the ecological balance was repeatedly disturbed. Natural calamities such as drought, hailstorms, floods, frosts and so forth occurred more frequently, thereby adversely affecting the development of agricultural production. As a result, the masses led a harder life. This year, the decrease of agricultural production as a result of natural disasters was, in a sense, attributed to the continuation of the long-term practice of going against the laws of nature.

By looking at the past and summing up experiences, the Gansu provincial party committee realized the protracted nature and arduousness of changing the backward state of agricultural production in Gansu. After repeatedly and earnestly discussing and studying the matters, they put forward several plans and measures concerning the development of agricultural production.

First, production plans must be worked out according to the local conditions. Looking at the whole province, the principle of combining farming, forestry and animal husbandry while mainly developing agriculture should be observed. Proceeding from the local actual conditions, all places should develop in an all-round way while taking a certain trade as their key line. While implementing this plan, all places should attach importance to enhancing the positions of forestry and animal husbandry. They must do their utmost to raise within 10 years or so the proportion of animal husbandry to the total output value of agriculture from the present 16.8 percent to 30 percent or so.

Second, farmland capital construction must be firmly grasped with emphasis on regulating rivers and watercourses and improving the soil. The key to assuring adequate grain production in Gansu lies in using every possible means to solve the problem of irrigation. There are 10 million mu or so of irrigated land throughout the province. During the 3-year period of readjustment, efforts must be exerted to complete some extended projects. The work of serializing the existing projects, tapping potentials and improving management and irrigation methods must be firmly grasped to increase the irrigated land to 13 million or 14 million mu. During this period, forces must be organized to carry out prospecting and design work and to develop a long-term plan for irrigation projects. These projects should be built mainly along the Hexi corridor, on both banks of the Huang He and the Tao He Valley.

Third, we must further implement the party's economic policies for the rural areas. In accordance with the spirit of the two documents on agriculture issued by the central authorities, the provincial party committee must supplement and amend the 10-point decision on the policies for the rural areas worked out early this year. The decision to reduce the state grain purchase quotas for some poor counties will not be changed for 5 years so that these counties will have more time for rehabilitation. The principle of distribution according to work should be further implemented. [paragraph continues]

The method of the distribution of grain rations should be based on the principle of distribution according to work and consideration of actual needs. Some poor counties with a sparse population and vast land may properly readjust their private land and use more land to grow fodder crops. In some places, barren hills, wasted hillside fields and gullies should be properly distributed to commune members for planting trees and grass to help them solve the problem of fuel and fodder. Small freedoms should be expanded. The number of sheep raised privately by commune members should not be restricted. In the meantime, every household must be allowed to raise large livestock. The state and collectives must help poor households which can not afford to buy sheep and livestock. The method of raising farm animals by the collectives and selected households should be adopted. The system for giving rewards for breeding young stock should be pursued.

SHAANXI HOLDS MEETING OF PUBLIC SECURITY CHIEFS

HK141229 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] A provincial conference of the directors of prefectural and municipal public security bureaus was recently held in Xian. The main agenda of this meeting consisted of correcting the ideological line and doing a good job in public security work to protect the four modernizations. Song Zheming, director of the provincial public security bureau, conveyed the spirit of the national conference of public security bureau directors. The meeting studied relevant documents and the important speeches of leading central comrades and looked into the principles and tasks of public security work. Li Erzong and other leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees spoke at the meeting.

The conference held: "Generally speaking, the public security situation in Shaanxi has been good since the third plenary session. The public security organs, cadres and policemen have done a lot of work in reinvestigating and reversing the verdicts on miscarriages of justice, removing labels from elements of four categories, investigating and cracking major cases, upholding law and order in society, strengthening the socialist legal system and insuring the people's democratic rights. However, due to the harm done by the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the inhibitions of the old habitual forces, mental ossification and semi-ossification still exists in varying degrees among some comrades, including some leading comrades. In the previous period certain comrades held that bringing democracy into play had been taken to excess, that reversing the verdicts on miscarriages of justice had gone too far, that labels had been removed too hurriedly from the elements of four categories, and that they could no longer mention taking the class struggle as the key link. They worried about whether the party's principles and policies had deviated to the right. Hence, in their work their thinking was confused, their actions became slow, they dared not act boldly, and they waited to see what happened."

The participants held: "This mental outlook does not suit the demand posed on us by the new situation and has become a serious ideological obstacle to doing well in protecting the building of the four modernizations."

The meeting seriously studied Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech and discussed the criterion of truth. They pointed out: "After 1957, in one political movement after another the influence of the leftist trend of thought deeply poisoned and harmed us. This was especially the case during the Great Cultural Revolution when Lin Biao, the gang of four and their kind created and pushed an ultraleftist line and exercised fascist dictatorship. There was much consideration of dictatorship, dealing blows and suppression and little of insuring the people's democratic rights.

"For many years we harbored the idea of 'rather left than right' and 'left is better than right.' This is the fundamental reason why our minds are still not sufficiently emancipated. Practice has proven that if we always regard things from a leftist viewpoint, we are bound to misinterpret correct things as rightist and deviationist."

The conference stressed: "In correcting the ideological line, we must persistently proceed from reality in everything, seek truth from facts and link theory with reality. We must get a good grasp of making up the missed lesson in the discussion on the criterion of truth. By discussing in depth the criterion of truth, we should unify our thinking into the spirit of Comrade Ye Jianying's speech and achieve as soon as possible the three shifts in public security work: shifting from taking the class struggle as the key link and serving political movements to taking protection of the four modernizations as the central task and serving the four modernizations; shifting from the work method of organizing mass movements in a big way to carrying out arduous and meticulous regular work; and shifting from the past method of mainly acting in accordance with the individual's understanding of the spirit of policies to strictly acting in accordance with the law. We must promote public security work in our province as rapidly as possible and make new contributions to protecting the four modernizations."

SHAANXI INSPECTION GROUP INVESTIGATES COMMODITY PRICES

HK161136 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee has established a commodity price inspection group, which will carry out a large-scale investigation of market prices. The 42-member commodity price inspection group is comprised of responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial planning committee, the provincial commodity price departments and the provincial financial and trade departments and representatives of the federations of trade unions, CYL committees, women's federations and departments concerned. The group is divided into seven subgroups, with Yu Mingtao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, as the leader; and Hui Shigong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and (Liu Geng), vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, as the deputy leaders.

With a view to correctly implementing the party's policy on commodity prices and protecting the masses' interests, the provincial revolutionary committee has decided: "In accordance with the spirit of the State Council's circular, we must extensively carry out a large-scale investigation of the market commodity prices throughout the province in the middle and at the end of November." On 9 November, the provincial revolutionary committee held a conference to make arrangements for this large-scale investigation. On 13 November, the provincial revolutionary committee held a meeting of all members of the commodity price inspection group to study relevant documents and to listen to the reports made by responsible comrades of the provincial commodity price bureau on the situation of market commodity prices throughout the province. At present, the inspection subgroups have arrived in the prefectures and municipalities and will start work soon.

SHAANXI: YE JIANYING WRITES TITLE FOR YANAN BAO

HK161453 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] "Comrade Ye Jianying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and NPC Standing Committee chairman, recently wrote the title for YANAN BAO. From 13 November, YANAN BAO began to use the title which Comrade Ye Jianying wrote." Comrade Ye Jianying worked and fought for a very long time in Yanan before, and has profound feeling for the people of Yanan. He returned to Yanan on 11 March 1959, and praised the wisdom of the people of Yanan and their contributions to the revolution.

XINJIANG SECRETARY PRAISES PRIVATE SIDELINE PRODUCTION

OW141452 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Newsletter by a XINJIANG RIBAO reporter and correspondent: "Prefectural Party Committee Secretary Visits an 'Upstart'"]

[Excerpts] "The prefectural party committee secretary has personally visited 'upstart' (Guan Ziyi)." This news has sent a stir through the rural areas of Hutubi County, Xinjiang.

It was a fine day after the rain cleared on the afternoon of 1 November when (Zhao Yicheng), secretary of the Changji Hui Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee, visited the household of (Guan Ziyi) of the No 4 production team, (Shishanhu) production brigade, (Yuanhucun) commune, and the commune members of all nationalities in the rural areas were celebrating the bumper harvest. (Guan Ziyi's) household was once called the household of a capitalist upstart.

About 46 to 47 years old, (Guan Ziyi) is a very good peasant. He was transplanting a walnut tree on his private plot, which he has turned into an orchard, when he heard that someone from the prefecture had come to visit him. He immediately put down his tools and came out of his house. (Zhang Shenzhe), secretary of the Hutubi County CCP Committee, who was accompanying Secretary (Zhao) when he called on (Guan), said: "Old (Guan), Secretary (Zhao) has come to see you." Holding Secretary (Zhao's) hand, (Guan Ziyi) said: "welcome, welcome."

(Guan Ziyi) then invited Secretary (Zhao) to see his orchard. The private plot that (Guan) has turned into an orchard is about 6 fen in area. There were more than 60 fruit trees in the orchard, including apple, walnut, peach, pear, apricot, pomegranate, date and persimmon.

Comrade (Zhao Yicheng) warmly praised the well-run orchard, saying: "Old (Guan), you are really running this orchard well." Beaming with a smile, (Guan Ziyi) said: Frankly speaking, I was still somewhat worried. When you visited this spring I was not at home, and afterward a person told me that someone had come from the prefecture and looked at the orchard from the top of the wall. I was really worried. It was because of this orchard that I was labeled an "upstart" a few years ago and criticized as a typical example in developing the "four transformations" [technical transformation in agriculture, including mechanization, electrification, water conservancy and scientific research]. Now, you, the secretary of the prefectural CCP committee, have personally come to see the orchard. I was wondering if there would again be trouble, but since you have said that this orchard is being well run, I feel safe now.

Secretary (Zhao Ziyi) said: On the basis of the party's policy running a privately owned orchard is a legitimate sideline occupation. How can one who relies on his own efforts to increase income be called an "upstart"? The gang of four, who pilfered a large amount of state funds and sucked the people's blood, are out-and-out upstarts! Old (Guan), you should work at ease. No one will label you an "upstart"! Secretary (Zhao's) words filled (Guan Ziyi) with warmth. (Guan Ziyi) thanked the party for its solicitude, and said: "You can rest assured that I will concentrate all my efforts on building a new countryside."

XINJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT ORGANIZES CULTURAL WORK GROUPS

OW171204 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 17 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpt] According to a XINHUA report, the East Xinjiang Military District under the Urumqi PLA units has organized cultural work groups to entertain the masses of cadres and fighters among the frontier guard units and other scattered posts.

The frontier guard units of East Xinjiang Military District are stationed in deep mountains and the Gobi Desert. In 1 month the cultural work groups traveled some 3,500 km to visit each and every company and post along the border defense line. They performed some 30 theatrical plays and projected 58 films to entertain the commanders and fighters, took 140 rolls of film, and distributed large quantities of magazines, radios, film projectors, musical instruments and other cultural and sports equipment.

XINJIANG CALLS FOR MODEL FARM WORKERS MEETINGS

OW111854 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Circular issued by the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and people's government calling on all counties and regimental farms to hold meetings of model workers on the agriculture and animal husbandry fronts--date not given]

[Excerpts] The 4th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee has unanimously passed and published the decisions of the Central Committee on some questions concerning the acceleration of agricultural development. The decisions place the following great task before the whole party and the people of the whole country: The whole party and the people of the whole country should mobilize and be wholly devoted to agriculture in order to hasten agricultural development. We should conscientiously study and implement these decisions and, using these decisions as a motive force, mobilize all forces to strive for accelerated development of agriculture and animal husbandry in our region.

Acting in the spirit of the decisions and further arousing the enthusiasm of the cadres, peasants, herdsmen and workers of agricultural and animal farms in order to accelerate the agricultural and animal husbandry development in our region and to consolidate and expand the excellent situation of agriculture and animal husbandry, the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and people's government hereby call on all counties and regimental farms to hold meetings of model workers on the agricultural and animal husbandry fronts before the end of December. The size of these meetings will be decided by the counties and regimental farms themselves according to local conditions. After these meetings have been held, the autonomous region will hold a regional meeting of the same kind at an appropriate time next year.

The criteria for selecting model workers and advanced collectives are: Model workers must be outstanding in labor work and in making contributions to developing the collective's economy. Advanced collectives must be those that support the party's political line and uphold the four principles; that have achieved all-round development of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and sideline production; and that show an ever-growing collective economy.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI LIVESTOCK BREEDING--By late September, approximately 3,668,000 young animals were delivered in the autonomous prefectures and counties of Qinghai's pastoral areas with the survival rate reaching an average of 68.15 percent. The survival rate reached as high as 80 per cent in some counties. Some 41 million jin of fodder grass have been collected for winter use. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 79 OW]

XINJIANG GRAIN PURCHASE--By 25 October, Xinjiang had overfulfilled its annual wheat purchasing plan. The amount of wheat purchased this year exceeded last year's by 11 million jin. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW]

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